MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,379 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942 Price 15 Sen

Army, Navy Land at Balik Papan; Celebes Landing Also Announced

HOUSE TO APPROVE WAR EXPENDITURES AT SESSION TODAY

Defense Ministers Explain Bill At Secret Meeting of Budget Committee

KAYA ALSO GIVES VIEW

Foreign Minister Interpellated On Independence of Australia and India

The possibility of the huge estimates of war expenditures running to ¥18,000,000,000, passing the House of Representatives this afternoon loomed on Monday afternoon after the House Budget Committee had examined the measure in a secret session for full two hours.

The measure, which was offered at the full meeting of the House last Saturday, was brought up on an emergency motion in the Budget Committee before the body was not long in session in the afternoon.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, took their turns in offering their explanations of the measure.

The examination of the mammoth war expenditure estimates was held behind closed doors.

Meet in Camera

Then the committee went behind closed doors for the examination of the gigantic war budget.

When the meeting in camera was at an end shortly before 4 p.m., indications were seen that the committee would act upon the estimates by approving them unanimously some time this morning, and subsequently, reporting it to the full meeting of the House of Representatives in the afternoon.

The prediction was made in informed quarters that the House of Representatives would act upon the war estimates this afternoon. They would then go to the Peers.

In the meantime, there was confident talk in these quarters of completing the Diet action on the measure providing for the needs of the nation's gigantic war effort within the next two or three days.

It was pointed out in informed quarters that it was the first time in Japanese history that both the War and Navy Ministers have undertaken the explanation of a budgetary bill in the Diet.

The moves by Premier Tojo, as War Minister, and Navy Minister Shimada, in explaining the principal items of expenditure in the supplementary war budget, according to these quarters, were unmistakable evidence of the passionate conviction felt by the Government that the armies of Japan and its Allies will march to final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Thai's Declaration of War

There was another critical development in the Budget Committee. At the start of the afternoon session, Premier Tojo announced to the committee that Thailand had declared war on the United States and Great Britain.

His announcement ended in the payment of tribute to the clarity and wisdom of Thailand, which has decided to stand at Japan's side in the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Earlier in the day, the Premier had announced the reassuring action of Thailand to the Peers in a full meeting.

In a statement to the nation's people, which was occasioned by the approval of the additional war budget by the Budget Committee, Finance Minister Kaya revealed that His Majesty the Emperor is intensely anxious that the financing of the war shall work itself out.

The Finance Minister put it to the 100,000,000 people of Japan to save enough to insure that there will be a smooth digestion of the lots of bonds necessary to meet the needs of the program of bringing to final defeat America, Britain, and other countries, opposing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is striven for by Japan and its Allies.

He ended by speaking of the resolution of the Government to try to comply with the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor by attaining the goal of saving ¥20,000,000,000 among the people during the 1942-43 fiscal year, which starts on April 1.

The Budget Committee met in full session at 10:40 a.m. on Monday.

There were two interpellators in the morning session. They were Kurano-

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Deutsche Lufthansa Had Better Business In 1941 Than in Past

Transocean

BERLIN, January 18.—Despite a greatly curtailed number of machines on account of the war, the Deutsche Lufthansa in 1941 did a larger business than the previous year. The number of paying passengers increased by 15,000 to 111,000, while the kilometers covered in air traffic increased from 55,300,000 to 74,600,000. Freight carried by Lufthansa planes reached 623,000 tons. Air mail handled by the company showed an inrease of 94.7 per cent.

JAPAN'S INTERESTS TO BE SAFEGUARDED

Several Foreign Governments to Look After Japanese Properties in Enemy Nations

OFFICIAL GAZETTE REVEALS

Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Argentina Entrusted by Japan

Japan's interests in enemy countries will be looked after by several foreign governments, according to a Foreign Office announcement appearing in today's Official Gazette. The complete list of the governments which will protect the interests of the Japanese Empire and the countries in which they will exercise their responsibilities are as follows:

1. In the United States and Possessions

The Imperial Japanese Government has entrusted the protection of the interests of Japan in the United States to Spain, in Hawaii to Sweden, and in American East Samoa to Switzerland.

2. In the British Empire

The Imperial Japanese Government has entrusted the protection of the interests of Japan in Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia and its dependencies, Fiji and other British islands in the West Pacific, New Zealand and its dependencies, West Samoa, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and the non-Federated Malay States, the regions of India normally under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consulate at Bombay, the Kenya Colony and its protectorate of Uganda, the Tanganyika mandated territory and the protectorate of Zanzibar to Switzerland. The protection of Japan's interests in Canada has been left to Spain and in the Union of South Africa, the regions of India under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consulates at Karachi and Calcutta, Burma and Ceylon to Sweden.

3. In Latin American Countries

The Imperial Government has entrusted the protection of the interests of Japan in the republics of Cuba, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela to Spain and in Mexico to Portugal.

4. Others

The Imperial Government has entrusted the protection of the interests of Japan in the Netherlands East Indies, Egypt, and the regions under joint Anglo-French control, namely, French New Caledonia and its dependencies, the French Pacific colonies, and New Hebrides to Switzerland. The interests of Japan in Iraq has been entrusted to Turkey and in the eastern countries under French mandatory rule to Argentina.

In another announcement the Foreign Office today revealed that the interests of the United States, the Union of South Africa, Egypt, the republics of Panama, Cuba, Guatamala, Nicaragua, Colombia, and Venezuela in Japan will be looked after by Switzerland. Those of Great Britain the Commonwealth of Australia, Canada and Greece in Japan will be

(Continued on Page 2)

35,000-Tonner Commissioned

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—The 35,000-ton Duke of York, sister ship of the Prince of Wales which was sunk by Japanese action off the coast of Malaya on December 10, has been commissioned by the British navy, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation message intercepted here today.

Chungking Troops in Burma

Domei

VICHY, January 25.—Powerful Chungking troops are now arriving in Burma, according to a Havas dispatch reaching here from New Delhi. It is also reported that special British forces have been arranged for the defense of Burma.

Naval Landing Party at Kavieng Completes Occupation

ENEMY RETREAT CUT

A Japanese landing party has succeeded in effecting a landing in the face of enemy resistance at Kendari, on the southeastern coast of the Celebes, a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued at 4 p.m. Monday said. The communique follows:

"1. A special landing party of the Imperial Navy at dawn on January 24 succeeded in landing in the face of enemy resistance at Kendari, on the island of Celebes and is now engaged in mopping-up operations to dislodge the enemy from the neighborhood.

"2. The special landing party of the Imperial Navy which landed at Kavieng on the island of New Ireland on January 23, completed the occupation of the area on January 24."

BRITISH RETREAT CUT OFF

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN MALAYA, January 26.—Japanese Forces operating along the west coast of Malaya, in close cooperation with other columns which are now hammering Kluang and Ayerhitam, have swung around to the vicinity of Seggarang, 15 kilometers south of Batu Pahat, via Srigading, cutting off the British retreat along the strategic coastal highway leading to Singapore. The Japanese thrust in the direction of Seggarang also places Japanese forces in a position to menace the rear of British forces defending Kluang and Ayerhitam.

Meanwhile, latest dispatches from the Kluang sector reported that furious fighting is raging between Japanese and British-Australian mechanized forces along the 50-kilometer front extending from Ayerhitam to Kluang with British warplanes frantically bombing Japanese troops in an attempt to stem the Japanese southward drive.

BRITISH ADMIT TENESSARIM WITHDRAWAL

Domei

BERNE, January 25.—The narrow character of Tenessarim, Burma's southeastern province, and the existence of undefendable highways along Burma's western borders are both proving of tremendous advantage to advancing Japanese Forces while making British retreat from the entire province inevitable, a Reuters dispatch reported here today from Rangoon.

MOULMEIN IS NOW A DESERTED CITY

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 25.—Moulmein, which had flourished as the military and commercial center of southern Burma prior to the Japanese advance, today is a deserted city as Burmese

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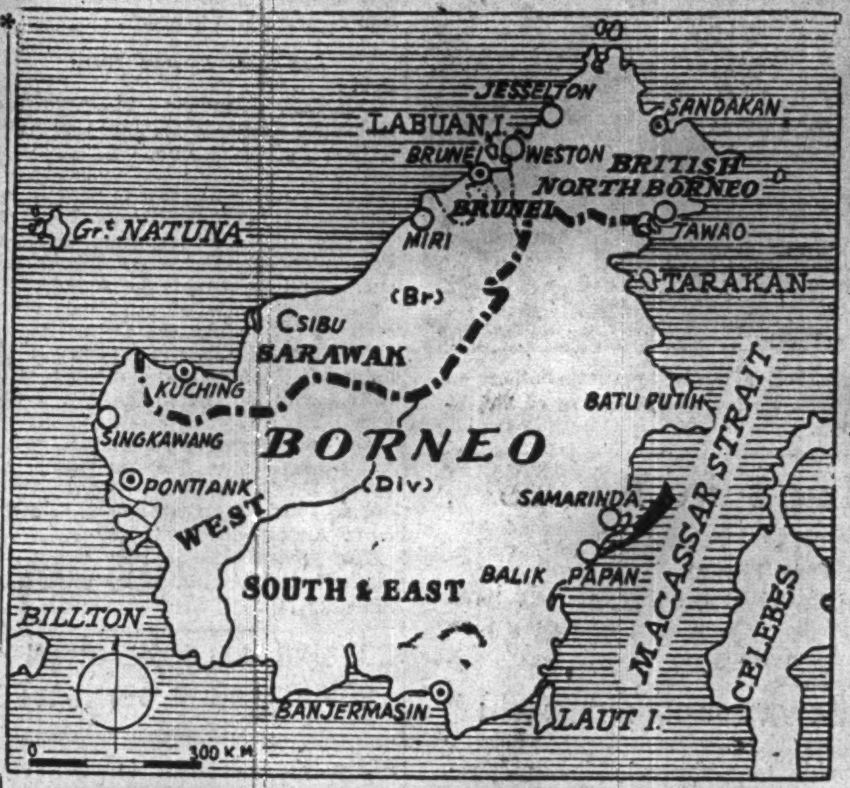

ALL BRITAIN GLOOMY OVER MALAY DEFEAT

War Policy of England Now Being Severely Criticized By Labor Group

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—Owing to successive defeats of the British forces on the East Asia front, the British nation is now in low spirit, according to an American who recently arrived at Lisbon from London, who was interviewed by the Portuguese press, says a D.N.B. dispatch from Lisbon.

With the fall of Hongkong, many Britons lost their confidence, but recently they were further dispirited by reports of the crisis at Singapore, the American was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, the war policy of the British Government has come in for national criticism, especially from the Labor Party, it was said.

Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, recently visited Moscow but he received cold treatment from the Soviet authorities because of the insignificance of British aid to the Soviet Union, the traveler declared.

Singapore Fall Inevitable

Special to Tokyo Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, January 25.—Reports reaching here from England and the United States indicate that as the fall of Singapore has now become inevitable, the British authorities are intending to intensify the attack on German-Italian forces in North Africa.

According to reliable information the British naval strength in the Mediterranean now consists of the following ships:

Alexandria area: Two battleships, one large cruiser, 12 light cruisers, 20 de-

(Continued on Page 2)

NORWEGIAN VESSEL SUNK OFF U.S. COAST

Another Victim to Intensified Axis Submarine Activity On Atlantic

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—As another victim of heightened Axis submarine activity in the Atlantic, the Veranger, 9,305-ton Norwegian vessel sank yesterday from a torpedo hit off the Atlantic coast, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to reports received here today from Washington.

This brings to five the total number of vessels sunk in this region since January 14, the report said.

Sub Sinks 8 Ships

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 25.—Regarding the first German submarine successes in U.S. and Canadian waters the following supplementary details have become known: Eight large steamers including the Cyclops (9076 tons), registered at Liverpool as home port, the U.S. tankers Malay (8207 tons) and the Norness (9570 tons), the Coimba (6768 tons), the steamer City of Atlanta (5269 tons) and the tanker, Allan Jackson (6635 tons), and the former Latvian steamer Ciltcaira (3779 tons) were sunk by a single German submarine commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Hardegen.

These vessels were sunk so close to shore that two of the tankers touched ground with their sterns while the bows are now projecting steeply above the surface of the water. This German naval success is all the more noteworthy since German submarines in the course of this week have already sunk four British commercial vessels with a total displacement of 21,000 tons in the Atlantic and seriously damaged another large transport vessel.

Tanker Is Torpedoed

Transocean

MADRID, January 19.—News that another tanker has been torpedoed only some 75 miles off Long Island has struck New York like a bombshell and it has struck home to the Americans that the war which President Roosevelt wanted is now knocking

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Warplanes Active Over Sumatra, Moluccas

AMBOINA POUNDED

Contingents of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces working in close cooperation with each other were successful in landing at Balik Papan, Dutch Borneo, early Saturday morning, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:45 a.m. Monday. The communique reads:

"Imperial Army and Navy Forces, in close cooperation, effected a landing at Balik Papan, Borneo, in the face of enemy resistance at dawn on January 24. The landing forces are now enlarging their field of operation."

IMPORTANT PETROLEUM CENTER TAKEN

Balik Papan on the southeastern coast of Dutch Borneo faces the Sea of Macassar and occupies a key position dominating over the Java Sea and the Sunda Sea. Its occupation means that Japan has pointed a dagger right at the throat of Sourabaya in Java, the largest enemy base in the Netherlands East Indies. Now that Balik Papan is held by the Japanese Army and Navy Forces and Rabaul on New Britain Island has also already been occupied by them, the threat to Australia has been multiplied. Australia thus has been exposed to the danger of encirclement by Japanese armed forces. In the west, Japanese Forces have placed the major portion of the Malay Peninsula under domination and, in the east, Rabaul is firmly in their grip. As the result of the occupation of Balik Papan, the long line of attack from east to west by way of Balik Papan has been secured by Japan to form a serious menace to both Java and Sumatra and to Australia, it is understood.

Balik Papan is located at the mouth of the Sem River emptying into Balik Papan Bay. A Dutch petroleum company, known by the name of B.P.M., has developed this town. Its harbor facilities are not very excellent, but it has a customs jetty, warehouses and other equipment. It has air bases for both land and sea planes and was heavily guarded by Dutch troops. Balik Papan is an important intermediate air port of call between Tarakan and Sourabaya. Tarakan and Balik Papan are the two most important ports of Dutch Borneo. The latter's population is about 29,000 and the city has many oil refineries. The largest paraffin refinery is located there.

DUTCH ADMIT LANDING IN BORNEO

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—Undaunted by incessant enemy fire, Japanese Forces effected a landing today at Balik Papan, on the eastern coast of Dutch Borneo, according to an announcement of the Netherlands East Indies High Command received here today from Batavia. Defending forces of the Netherlands East Indies Government are effectively counter-attacking Japanese advances, but no further details are available as yet, the report concluded.

JAPANESE WARPLANES ACTIVE OVER SUMATRA

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—It has reliably been reported that Japanese Air formations roared over Belawan, several miles north of Medan in northern Sumatra on January 22, and seriously damaged military establishments there, it was learned here today from Batavia. Late the same day, other formations of Japanese bombers inflicted powerful attacks on Medan and its vicinity, added the report.

AMBOINA POUNDED BY JAPANESE BOMBERS

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—As one of the objects in the relentless Japanese southward drive, Amboina and its neighboring islands in the Moluccas were fiercely pounded by strong Japanese Air formations yesterday, the Netherlands East Indies Military Command admitted today, according to a report received here from Batavia. It was also disclosed, that powerful Japanese bomber formations rained heavy charges over Sorong and Manokwari in northwestern Dutch New Guinea and Namlea in Baru Island, approximately 200 miles northwest of Amboina, concluded the report.

Forces of the Netherlands East Indies are strenuously resisting fierce Japanese onslaughts at an undisclosed sector in Dutch Borneo, the Netherlands East Indies Military Command announced today, according to reports received here today from Batavia. It was also claimed that Japanese operations were terrifically brisk in the regions surrounding the Netherlands East Indies, said the report.

U.S. CALLS CONFERENCE OF 800 INDUSTRIALISTS

Experts Also Summoned to Discuss Transformation of Automobile Plants

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—In an effort to hasten the increase of armament production, United States authorities summoned 800 leading industrialists and technicians to New York today for a vital parley to discuss transformation of the automotive industry into a munitions organization, it was reported here today by a Reuters correspondent in New York.

Simultaneously with the elimination of competitive activity by manufacturers, the entire equipment formerly employed in the creation of automobiles are now being mobilized for armament production, the report commented.

In another dispatch from Washington the two opposing labor organizations of the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Committee on Industrial Organization have reportedly reached an agreement to abide by President Roosevelt's recommendation to establish a special labor committee composed of three members each from the respective labor camps.

Spanish Envoy to London

Domei

MADRID, January 23.—The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London, left here today by plane for Lisbon, whence he will return to his post in the British capital.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Thailand Declares War

ASAHI—The Thai Government declared a state of war with the United States and Britain as of noon Sunday. At the same time, the Thai army which had been held in readiness on the Burma border began to advance on enemy territory.

This positive step on the part of Thailand to cooperate with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia is the logical outcome of the Japan-Thailand defensive and offensive alliance concluded December 21. We see cause for much felicitations in this latest action of Thailand as a proof of the soundness of the enterprise on which Japan has embarked.

It also demonstrates more eloquently than any words can do that the War of Greater East Asia is a war of all the Asiatic nations against the imperialism of the West.

Naturally, we entertain no enmity toward the Burmese. Our intention in entering Burma is solely to cut the supply route to Chungking and to oust the British from the seat of its despotic rule. We are only too anxious to see the people of Burma liberated from the British yoke. We hope that the Burmese, who have so long been oppressed by the British, as witness the racial and labor problems of Burma, will rise to cooperate with the Japanese for the construction of a new world order. What awaits them is their independence, and our promise is not of the hollow stuff of which British pledges are made.

Thailand's Keen Insight

MIYAKO—Australia is Britain's granary, on which the latter depends so far as wheat is concerned. Moreover, Australia is the last outpost of British resistance to Japan in the War of Greater East Asia. Through Australia the United States and Britain count on their last joint military action. These enemy countries believe they can resist Japan in Australia even after Singapore falls. They also take the Netherlands East Indies into consideration for the defense of Australia. In the meantime, the United States is concentrating on its armament expansion program. All this is common sense and common knowledge to the United States and Britain.

The greater part of the Malay Peninsula, however, has been placed under Japanese domination. Links in the chain connecting islands of the Netherlands East Indies are snapped one by one by the Japanese Army and Navy. Under the circumstances, Britain will have to abandon its "granary" sooner or later. When the granary is lost, that country will have to discontinue its resistance against Japan. Anyone having an eye to the future development of the situation will

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH ENVOY BATEMAN REACHES MEXICO CITY

Resumes Diplomatic Relations Cut Off in 1938 Due to Oil Issue

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—Ending four years of diplomatic estrangement between the Governments of Great Britain and Mexico, Charles Harold Bateman, new British Minister, arrived in Mexico City today, it was learned here from the Mexican capital.

The last British Minister had been recalled in 1938 when the Mexican Government had expropriated all oil wells in its territory managed by foreign nationals.

Since that incident, diplomatic relations have remained at a standstill, until recent developments in Britain's war effort have prompted it to consider a realignment of its diplomacy in respect to Mexico with the appointment of a new Minister to the Mexican Government, concluded the report.

Nanking to Celebrate

Transocean

NANKING, January 18.—In anticipation of the emancipation of the South Seas, the municipal authorities are preparing a large-scale celebration and public demonstrations. The celebration will be held as soon as Singapore falls.

Reparations for Damages

Transocean

VICHY, January 11.—The [illegible] National Credit Institute has been empowered to issue a credit of [illegible] francs to help [illegible] reparations for damages caused by the war, according to a decree published in the [illegible] French Government Gazette today.

THAILAND RESOLVED TO SEE IT THROUGH

Thai Ambassador Says People Risen in Arms After Much Forbearance

Relative to the declaration of war on America and Britain, Nai Direk Chayanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, expressed the following determination of Thai at the Embassy, in Akasaka, on January 26.

"The Anglo-American nations which have been acting outrageously for years were already at war with Thailand when the declaration was proclaimed. They tried time and again to invade Thailand by dropping bombs and letting loose machine-gun fire on Thai troops with the result that the 16,000,000 people of Thai led by Premier Luang Pibula Songgram, have risen in arms to cooperate with the Japanese Forces.

"There is a limit to everything and the people of Thai have reached the end of their patience though they exercised forbearance in order to preclude armed conflict. We, the members of the Thai Embassy, are prepared to do our utmost to win the final victory. There is nothing too difficult to achieve in the face of the Japan-Thai collaboration.

"For the sake of justice, we must, and will, crush the Anglo-American Powers. People of Japan, please do your best toward this end."

John Bull was finally served with a letter of divorce by Thailand, although he still retains a desire to suck up the rich wealth of Thailand, said Takeo Miyahara, chief of the Thai Room of the Mitsui Company, in an interview with the Asahi, Sunday, when war was declared upon the United States and Great Britain by the Thai Government.

The Government's declaration of war marks the greatest orientation in its policy, when the fact that Thailand has for long been economically dependent on Great Britain, is taken into consideration, asserted Mr. Miyahara. Admiring Premier Pibula Songgram's decision he further continued:

"Great Britain's interests in Thailand are enormous. So, even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it did not desire to become an enemy of Thailand. However, the Thai people were too clever to be deceived long by Great Britain's sly diplomacy. Thailanders' anti-British sentiment reached its climax as a result of the recent bombing of the Oriental Hotel by British planes and the atrocity committed by British troops in the Burmese-Thai border regions. The young men's organization in that country, leading the van of the anti-British movement, finally led public opinion to the present declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain."

MARSHAL HENRI PETAIN IS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH

Rumors That Premier Was Ill Blasted by Reproduction of Photographs

Transocean

VICHY, January 17.—To refute rumors concerning the illness of Marshal Henri P. Petain, papers in the unoccupied French zone today reproduced photographs showing the aged Marshal taking his daily walk in a park at Vichy, although the thermometer was hovering around 20 degrees centigrade below zero.

The exceptionally severe cold prevailing here during the past few days has caused the greatest inconvenience owing to the inadequate heating of hotels where members of the Diplomatic Corps are staying and in which offices of the various Ministries are situated, it was stated.

Diplomats and officials are obliged to keep their overcoats and gloves on while at work.

It is stated that the well-known leader of the French People's Party, Jacques Doriot, who is now on leave from the Eastern European Front, where he has been serving with the French anti-Soviet volunteer legion, will arrive in Vichy shortly and will be received by Marshal Petain, to whom he will make a report on the legion's activities.

JAPAN'S VICTORIES LAUDED

Triumphs in Malaya Greater Than Successes in 1904

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—The collapse of the British Empire defenses is severely criticized by the London "Daily Express." The paper declares that Japanese triumphs over the British Empire are still more complete than the Japanese victories over the Russians in 1904.

In the last decades British schoolboys had been taught to poke fun at the disorder existing in Czarist Russia and at the incompetence of Czarist officers and officials. In view of the energetic temperament of the British, it was of course impossible, it was stated, that anything of that sort could ever happen to the British Empire. But it has happened after all. That is the tragic conclusion to be drawn from events in Malaya.

Changes in French Army

Transocean

VICHY, January 19.—The Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Tunis, General Lattre de Tassigny, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 16th military division in Montpellier with the rank of army-corps general. The Chief of Staff of the 18th military district in Algiers, Divisional General Barre, was appointed new Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Tunis.

Safe at Last

Inhabitants of Burma, driven out of their homes by war, find safe haven in Thai territory. (Censored by War Ministry)

HAWAIIAN DEBACLE INDIRECTLY HINTED

Navy Command Shift Shows Pearl Harbor Situation Worse Than Reported

Recently Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, after being found responsible for the disastrous naval reverses resulting from the Japanese attacks, was relieved of his command and replaced by Admiral C. W. Nimitz on short notice, indicating that the situation in Hawaii is considerably worse than Washington indicated, according to Transocean.

The change in the high command of the United States Navy within the first 10 days of war can only mean that Admiral Kimmel had proved hopelessly incompetent, for otherwise he would have at least been given the benefit of a lengthy investigation to determine the real extent of his negligence or incompetence.

As a matter of fact, it had been reported earlier from Washington that a special board of inquiry, headed by President Roosevelt himself, would be set up to determine the causes for the debacle at Hawaii. That Admiral Kimmel should be removed after a brief investigation by a minor board headed only by an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court would indicate that the disaster at Pearl Harbor was so complete that no expert testimony was required to convict the deposed Commander-in-Chief. And that, of course, can only mean that the Japanese attack on Hawaii resulted in losses much more severe than is generally known at present.

Notwithstanding American claims to the effect that the U.S. Fleet is seeking to engage the Japanese Fleet, recent news reports would indicate that the Japanese Navy is very much present in Hawaiian waters, while the American fleet appears to have overlooked its own backyard in its search for the enemy. Washington quarters admitted that the Japanese Navy was shelling Maui and Hawaii, the latter being the largest island of the group composing the Hawaiian Islands. Johnston and Baker islands also were shelled by units of the Japanese Navy. Thus, it seems that the American Fleet is not making a very serious effort to search out the Japanese Navy for a major engagement, because the Japanese obligingly have presented themselves at the very doorstep of the main American naval base in the Pacific.

If the Japanese Navy can operate with such freedom right off the Hawaiian Islands, the U.S. Pacific Fleet must be in a bad condition. It had been a proud boast of the Anglo-American Powers that the Japanese would be committing suicide even to attempt to engage the British and American Navies. Nevertheless, the Japanese have engaged British and American naval forces; and it seems that the Japanese are doing mighty well.

Admiral Kimmel was the man who was to blow the Japanese Navy out of the water within two weeks. He was one of the staunchest protagonists of the big-stick policy advocated by President Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, it was mainly because he and the President saw eye to eye on the war policy that Mr. Roosevelt elevated him to the supreme post of Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Combined Fleet, with headquarters at Pearl Harbor.

Of added interest is the fact that Admiral Kimmel made a flying trip to Washington shortly before the outbreak of hostilities, and reported that the U.S. Navy was in a state of complete preparedness and was itching for that chance to blow the Japanese Navy out of the Pacific. It has now transpired that it was Admiral Kimmel who was blown out of the water into what might prove complete retirement. Admiral Kimmel will be a long time living down his disgrace. His proud boasts and taunts have boomeranged with a vengeance.

The recent trip to Hawaii, made by the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, must also have contributed to Admiral Kimmel's hasty dismissal. In a way, it seems rather unfair that the entire blame should be placed on the shoulders of the Admiral. He might have been asleep at the switch; and he might not have known what he was talking about when he said he could destroy Japan's power in two weeks . . . but after all, Colonel Knox was just as bad, if not worse.

The Navy Secretary was one of the most articulate war-mongers in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. He was the man who advocated war against Germany several months before actual hostilities broke out. He also was one of the vainglorious boasters who thought that bluster and threats would be sufficient to intimidate the Axis. It was he, who on May 8th of this year, stated that "All the resources of the United States, including manpower, are committed to one supreme purpose—to see that British seapower shall not be destroyed."

That's big talking; and it would indicate that the Secretary of the Navy was so sure of the strength of the United States Navy that no eventualities could catch the Americans by surprise. Nevertheless, the U.S. Navy was caught napping . . . but Colonel Knox after a flying trip to Hawaii to inspect the catastrophe that he worked so hard to bring about—returns to Washington and places the full blame on Admiral Kimmel . . . thereby passing the buck and saving his own neck . . . at least for the time being. How long he will get by with it, of course, is another matter.

It is hardly likely that the American people are going to be satisfied with one neck . . . and they are very likely to ask for more heads—especially the heads of those officials who asked for war and got it . . . and then found themselves unprepared to fight it.

More than three thousand American sailors and officers lost their lives in that first attack on Hawaii and those three thousand men have families.... survivors who would like to know how come the Government led them into a war for which it was not prepared.

BRITISH FORTRESS' FALL PREDICTED AS FEASIBLE

Singapore Not Impregnable on Side Opposite Johore, Says Omura

"Though Singapore is claimed impregnable by British authorities, its fall is a matter of time because it is not very well protected on the side opposite to Johore," stated Suiekichi Omura in his interview with an Asahi reporter.

Mr. Omura was managing a rubber plantation of the Nanyo Rubber Company near Johore Bharu for 27 years till he was ordered to leave there for home last November.

His interview follows:

"Before the British authorities prohibited sailing near Singapore, we often sailed to Singapore in a small boat. On the southern coast of Singapore, anti-aircraft guns, batteries and numerous pill-boxes had been built in the thick coconut forest. The northern coast, however, is not so well fortified. The famous causeway connecting the Malay Peninsula and Singapore Island was constructed about 20 years ago. The Britishers will not be able to destroy it completely because it is built of earth carried from a neighboring mountain. In addition to this, foodstuffs will not be sufficient and therefore, we can expect the fall of Singapore in the near future.

"I spent two months just before evacuating from Johore Bharu, the capital of Johore. Although the Malayans did not come into close contact with the Japanese for fear of pressure from British authorities, they are pro-Japanese in their hearts. Some of the Malayan soldiers said that they would fire at the Tommies when war actually began. As the Sultan of Johore is pro-Japanese the Malayans are now co-operating with the Japanese Forces.

"The rich resources of Malaya, such as rubber, tin, iron and teak are literally waiting for further development. I am now anxiously waiting for our company's order to go to the plantation again."

Friendship Elephant Dies

An elephant in the Tennoji Zoological Garden, Osaka, named after her native place, Lumpur, died of intestinal catarrh recently, says a report reaching here from Osaka. The elephant was presented to Japan seven years ago by the Thailand Boy Scouts as a token of friendship.

BRITISH DESTROYING IRANIANS' FREEDOM

New Agreement Reduces Country to Complete Submission, Says Nazi Paper

The new masters of Iran, the British and the Soviets, have recently drawn up an agreement with the Iran government, which they cowed into submission under the flimsiest pretexts. This so-called "agreement" serves no other purpose than the complete submission of the once free country, says Der Angriff, of Berlin.

By forcing the ousted Shah to sign, they acquired complete control over Iran, reducing the status of that country to less than a colony.

Employing the usual cynical methods, the treaty was drawn up in a form which bears a remote similarity to a real treaty. However there is nothing simpler than to shape incredibly hard conditions, into nice sounding words. One almost gets the impression that the country is to be punished for having dared to attempt,—though only for a few days—to defend its integrity and rights by taking up arms.

Stiff Price Asked

For all this Iran has now to pay a rather stiff price.

The treaty mentions political and economic cooperation, while it in reality represents nothing but sheer, downright slavery. It seems more than strikingly ironical when the British and Soviet conquerors pledge themselves to guarantee and protect the integrity and national sovereignty of Iran. It is just about the same as casting an innocent person into prison and promising him that his personal freedom will in no way be interfered with.

However, that is not all, by far. The Iranian government is forced to relinquish all lines of communications, railroads, highways, rivers, telegraph lines, and telephones to the British and Soviet military authorities.

Furthermore the right to establish garrisons at any time and at any place they may deem fit, is ceded to the British and Russian troops. Finally the Iranian government robbed of all her rights, has to grant the intruders the right to censor all communications.

The limit of this highly one-sided agreement in which the overpowered nation is robbed of everything without receiving any payment for it, is reached in the final paragraph of the cleverly drawn up treaty. Both intruders give assurances that six months at the very latest after the conclusion of an armistice these nations would relinquish their control over the Iranian lines of communications and would then withdraw their troops from the country.

Will Not Evacuate

Apart from the fact that nobody has ever experienced a voluntary evacuation of any territory once invaded by the British, there is no reason at all for the six months period to elapse after the country would be freed again.

Besides all that, there is no mention made in the treaty of any indemnity to be granted Iran for the burden incurred to the country during the time of her submission, which also gives rise to the question how long the British and the Russians will deem it fit to have their troops so conveniently provisioned in a foreign country.

Observers coming to the concluding paragraph of the agreement drawn up, where mention is made of economical assistance to compensate for the expense incurred during the period of garrisoning the British and Russian troops, can hardly refrain from observing, ironically, that these two countries as it is can hardly cover their own dire shortage of supplies, to which fact have to be added the enormous communication difficulties to Iran.

The cynicism displayed in the treaty hits the spot in this admission of the aggressors that they have so far not achieved anything but the creation of a serious economical crisis.

BRITISH CHICANERY IN BURMA REVEALED

Native Soldiers in 1914 Promised 27 Acres of Land Were Given Jungle Thickets

The Burmese look down on their kinsmen who join the British army, stated Kaoru and Tetsuo Morita, in an interview with the Osaka Asahi. The two brothers, of Takahama, Kumamoto Prefecture, had lived for 16 years in Burma as photographers. They indicated that this attitude was the result of the experience gained by the Burmese in the last World War. At the time of the first World War, the British authorities advertised for Burmese recruits, promising each of them 27 acres of land at the end of the war. When the war ended, the Burmese, found to their consternation, that the land given them were jungle and mountainous areas that could not be cultivated.

Their story is given below:

"Most of the Burmese rice export goes to British India, Europe, the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and China. The delta districts of the Irrawaddy and Salween rivers are vast rice fields. The so-called Rangoon rice tastes better than the Saigon rice when fresh, but the Burmese people do not eat the fresh crop of rice at all.

"The price of rice falls considerably in October when the crop appears on the market. Then British, Burmese, Indian and other rice merchants buy up the crop. The price rises when Japanese ships come to Rangoon. It is always the middlemen who profit. The prevailing system was such that farmers would sell rice cheap but Japanese had to buy at high prices. Burma is prosperous when the rice price is high.

"Burma is also an important oil producing territory, next in importance to the Netherlands East Indies, within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Oil is carried by oil pipes to Rangoon where it is refined. At a point 161 miles from the oil field in the direction of Rangoon, there is a town named Prome where we lived sixteen years. From Prome runs a national defense road, six meters wide, running along the coast to Calcutta. This is the greatest military road connecting Burma and India.

"Since the annexation of Burma by the British Empire in 1885, teak was not allowed to be felled privately. All teak timber is registered and marked. Steel Brothers, a British organization, had monopolized the sales of teak. Steel Brothers operates a rice company, lumber company, food oil company and other establishments. All officials of the Steel Brothers are retired military men.

"In February, 1941, Chinese troops recruited from Chinese residents in Burma were sent via Lashio to China. All frontier points are guarded by soldiers but smuggling of opium is carried on extensively. Soldiers are bribed to permit smuggling. Also to the frontier come Tibetan caravans via Lashio.

"In the Andaman islands, along the Malay Peninsula, the penitentiary for men sentenced to life, is located. There, bachelor prisoners are paid 8 rupees a month, and unmarried women 6 rupees. Married couples are given separate houses with 12 rupees.

"Burma constantly witnesses religious conflicts. Hindus and Buddhists fight Mohammedans. Often blood is shed in religious riots, and police and troops have to be called for dispersing them. Finally in August, last year, under official pressure, Mohammedans and Buddhists joined together and promised not to come to blows any more.

"The Burmese defense forces consist of 21 or 22 divisions, commanded by English, Australian and Scotch officers. About 150 Burmese and Chinese soldiers form a company, and 2,250 soldiers form a division. There are not much mechanized corps, but Burma possesses some armored cars.

"The Burmese do not like to become soldiers as there is a traditional tendency to respect farming more than soldiering. This is particularly due to the sad experience they had during the first European War.

"At the time of the first European War, the British authorities recruited Burmese soldiers, offering 27 acres of land for each soldier. But when the war ended and Burmese soldiers returned, they found that the lands given them were jungle or mountain areas that could never be cultivated. That made them very angry. They do not like to become soldiers under British officers.

"Burmese soldiers are generally paid about 25 rupees a month, but the lowest British officers who have just come from England are paid 800 rupees, or 1,000 rupees if they speak a little Burmese. Thus the people of Burma have gradually come to entertain hatred against the British."

Ancient Picture Book Shows Shinto, Buddhism Combined in Old Japan

A book of scroll-pictures which were drawn 420 years ago minutely depicting the Katori Shrine, Chiba Prefecture, has recently been discovered in the Mito Museum, according to Domei. The Katori Shrine was established about 26 centuries ago to be dedicated to an ancient deity of war, who has been worshipped as the protector of warriors. According to the note found in the same book, the pictures had been reproduced after the original book, made 320 years before. The same book consists of 31 drawings which give a detailed description of the colorful procession staged on the occasion of the festival of the Katori Shrine and of its buildings. The book is especially of interest to students of religion and history, because the picture-scrolls reveal that there had been built in the compound of the Shrine a bell-tower, pagoda and a Deva gate, which go to prove that in medieval times Shintoism and Buddhism were intermingled in Japan.

BIGGER HIGHWAYS PLANNED IN EAST EUROPE BY REICH

Inspector-General of German Roads Creates Two Committees to Study Problem

The Inspector-General of the German roads has established two planning committees for the preparation of plans for the construction of highways in the eastern region. One of the committees will be located in Lemberg and the other in Riga. Both groups are to examine the possibilities for an extension of the German system of highways over eastern Europe. The related offices of the Armed Forces and of the Civilian Administration are to assist them in this task, according to D.N.B.

Urgent repairs of destroyed roads are presently being carried out by the Armed Forces and by the "OT" (Organization Todt). The economic utilization of the eastern region makes a better network of roads an indispensable requirement.

Construction of roads as well as of railways will be extended to those districts, as soon as the immediate needs of the armed forces have been taken care of. Results of previous planning in the Government-General and in the Eastern German provinces will have to be revised and possibly adapted to the requirements of a greater sphere.

Bar Association Restored

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 16.—Chao Kun and Wang Shu-Chiao, well-known lawyers in Shanghai, have started to restore the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association which was suspended some time ago. The new organ will begin the registration of all lawyers in Nantao. More than 400 lawyers have already been registered. It is also learned that the new organization has been approved by the Social Movement Guidance Committee and that an inaugural meeting will be held as soon as preparations are completed.

WAR NOW EXTENDS OVER WHOLE SPHERE

Miyako Notes in Editorial Japan Now Controls Entire Southwestern Region

In reviewing the rapid progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the Miyako, in an editorial January 26, points out that the Japanese control of Australia not only signifies the destruction of British and American influence in this area, but brings the whole of the western Pacific under her domination. Expatiating on this statement the paper continues:

During the brief period that has elapsed since the beginning of the war, the Imperial Forces have already destroyed the British and American Pacific fleets, and defeated all enemy troops in the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and the East Indies. In spite of this, Burma and Australia have continued to oppose the lofty aims of the Imperial Government, and their destruction became inevitable, as this paper has pointed out from time to time in the past week.

Patience Exhausted

The seizure of New Britain and New Ireland, Australian Mandated Islands, shows that the patience of the Imperial Forces is exhausted, and their might is now directed toward Australia. These islands formerly belonged to Germany, but were absorbed into the Australian administration after the first European War. The possession of these strategic points will enable the Imperial Air Forces to fly at will to Australia. In short, Australia is already under the shadow of the Japanese wings of war.

Moreover, this control of Australia by the Imperial Forces will sever all contact between Australia and the U.S.

The Japanese seizure of Guam, Wake Island and the Philippines severed the contact between the U.S. and China. Today the Japanese control of New Britain and New Ireland has severed all contact between Australia and the East Indies.

The battlefront, therefore, has extended from the Wake-Guam-Celebes line to a distance 2,000 miles southeastward. The range of the Imperial Air Force now includes not only Australia, but also New Caledonia, Fiji Island, Ross Island, Samoa, Union Island, Phoenix Island, Canton Island, and Baker Island. Thus the extent of the front-line in the present war is the greatest yet, in the history of the world.

KIRIN BEER

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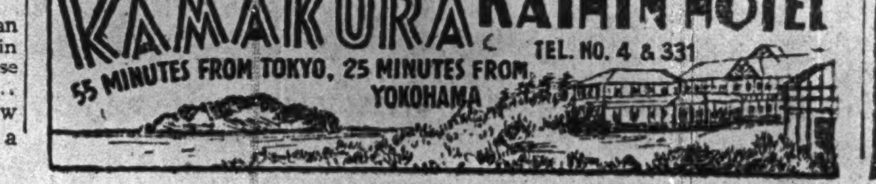

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ROMMEL'S FORCES SEIZE MANY SPOILS

Germans Inflict Heavy Losses On British in North African Campaign

D.N.B.
BERLIN, January 25.—Strong British forces were defeated with heavy losses in North Africa, at a sector northeast of Agedabia. A total of 143 tanks and 80 guns were captured while the number of prisoners could not yet be ascertained.

Surprise to British

D.N.B.
STOCKHOLM, January 25.—General Erwin Rommel's energetic offensive in Libya was a very annoying surprise to the British, according to reports from the London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

A counter-offensive by General Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in North Africa, had never been thought unlikely by the British but it was never believed that such a successful counter-stroke might be staged. According to reports from Cairo, it has become clear that General Rommel chose a very opportune moment for this action.

Meanwhile, reports from British correspondents at the front in North Africa indicate that the British had learned one most important lesson; namely, that the Germans with unusual speed were able to repair and overhaul their entire mechanized equipment in order to employ them again in offensive operations.

Maintained Repair Shops

These correspondents pointed out that not only the large German tank formations but even the smallest motorized units had very efficient repair shops of their own. The equipment of these repair shops was so complete and their personnel so efficient that the damaged vehicles could be repaired immediately disregarding the fierce fighting that may be raging around them.

The British troops had the experience of meeting German armored cars during the battle despite reports that only few days ago the British had claimed they had completely disabled them. Thus, a report from the London Times correspondent in Cairo was very significant stating that during the British retreat through Benghazi, the Germans had only 25 armored cars according to trustworthy information. Ten days later, however, this number of German tanks and armored cars was much larger. Probably this had been partly due to reinforcements and partly to the very efficient manner with which the Germans were handling their repairs.

Today, so the Swedish correspondent states, these German forces were still much larger and it is believed certain that many convoys arrived at Tripolis from Italy. For this reason, the British had repeatedly bombed Tripolis operating from an air base near Benghazi.

It is pointed out in London that in case General Rommel's offensive should prove successful, a situation would be created similar to that of a year ago. At that time, the rapid German thrusts made the holding of Benghazi by the British impossible. From Antelat and Sunnu, where fighting is now going on, General Rommel has the possibility of making a dash through the desert eastward, thus, cutting off all British troops in Benghazi and north of it as well as menacing the British lines of communitions.

No Fear of Flank Attack

On the other hand, the new thrust of General Rommel offers a good tactical possibility for the British forces, for the German commander has left the territory where he could not be attacked from the flank. Therefore, should General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, now still feels sufficiently strong; he has the opportunity of facing General Rommel's forces in decisive battle which might bring the British aim, that is, the annihilation of General Rommel's forces and especially the tank forces nearer to its final achievement.

It is not regarded unlikely in London competent circles, however, that the German commander merely intended to disturb the enemy's preparations for a new attack and that he would hasten back to his strongholds after having carried out these harassing operations. The next few days, however, will show what real aim General Rommel is pursuing.

Action Against Soviets

Domei
BERLIN, January 25.—Heavy fighting is continuing on the eastern European front despite the biting cold, and during a feeble enemy attack yesterday southeast of Kharkov, several Soviet tanks were destroyed by terrific counter-offensives, the High Command announced this afternoon.

It was disclosed that German and Finnish warplanes cooperated in dealing serious casualties on enemy men and material on the Karelian front.

Referring to the North African battle arena, the communique said all Axis offensives have been successful, especially in northeast Agedabia, where the British have retreated in a northeasterly direction with heavy losses. It was added that numerous prisoners were captured in this engagement while 143 tanks and 80 guns were either captured or destroyed.

Aerial poundings over Malta continued yesterday and heavy bombs were rained over airfields at Luca and Halfar, said the announcement.

In a resume of enemy material losses, it was revealed that 110 Soviet warplanes were destroyed in the interval from January 17 to 23, 17 planes by anti-aircraft fire and the remainder on the ground.

German losses during the period amounted to 18 warplanes, the announcement said.

Snappy Thailanders

The new motorized unit of Thailanders waits for attack orders on the Burma front. (Censored by War Ministry)

TURKEY IMPRESSED BY JAPAN'S POWER

Turkish Papers Think Anglo-American Foothold in Asia Completely Undermined

Transocean
ANKARA, January 17.—The Turkish press follows with keen interest the developments of the war in the Pacific and the comments of the Turkish papers leave no doubt that the Japanese successes have made a profound impression in Turkey.

The military correspondent of the Cumhuriyet, General Erkelit, yesterday expressed the view that the position of the Anglo-Saxon Powers in the entire Pacific has been shaken to the foundation and he believes that even Australia and New Zealand are in serious danger.

Discussing the question how it was possible that the Japanese scored such amazing successes in such a short time, the General stressed that the performances of the Japanese Armed Forces exceeded all expectations, while the military leaders of the Anglo-Saxon Powers committed almost unbelievable blunders and errors.

Writing in the Ikdam, the well-known Turkish journalist, M. Daver, predicts the fall of Singapore in the near future.

The fall of Singapore would have most far-reaching consequences, the writer states.

The Vatik declares that Singapore certainly cannot be saved by the parleys in Washington. The capture of Singapore would give the Japanese access to the Indian Ocean and British India.

N. China Leaders Meet

C.P.S.
PEIPING, January 16.—The North China Provincial and Municipal Official Leaders Conference which was inaugurated on January 14 at the Foreign Affairs Building held its second and last session yesterday morning. Wang I-Tang, chairman of the conference, brought up for discussion, the questions of economic blockade and consolidation of peace ad order, while the administrative conditions in the various provinces were also studied. The meeting closed at noon.

Turkey Will Supply Wild Boars to Greece Under New Decree

Transocean
ANKARA, January 16.—Wild boars will soon cease to be a plague for the peasantry of Anatolia and Thrace as the result of a decree just issued by the Turkish Ministry of National Economy. Under the terms of this order, a large-scale campaign will be organized to shoot wild boars which, through the medium of the Crescent Society, will be sold to Greece in order to increase the food supply in that country. Up to the present boar hunting has been practically unknown in Turkey, as Mussulmans are forbidden to eat pork.

RUMANIANS DESTROY 740 RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT

Summary of Air Force in First Four Months of War Given

Transocean
BUCHAREST, January 6.—Seven hundred and forty Soviet planes were destroyed by the Rumanian air force in the first four months of Rumania's war against the Soviet Union, according to an official statement on the activity of the Rumanian air force just issued.

Rumanian fliers were 31,500 hours in the air, fought 343 air engagements, carried out almost 10,000 flights, and dropped 3,200,000 kilograms of bombs. Reconnaissance planes carried out 3,253 flights, courier planes 3,777, fighters 1,985, and bomber 881 flights.

According to this compilation, fighters destroyed 345 Soviet planes, 192 were destroyed on the ground and 203 were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. To this total are added a further 52 planes, which is half the number of planes of which it is believed were destroyed. Thus the grand total of 792 destroyed Soviet planes is attained.

Military Service Extended

Transocean
ANKARA, January 18.—The Turkish National Assembly yesterday passed a bill authorizing the extension of the period of compulsory military service from two to three years.

MATERIAL SHORTAGE HITS ANGLO-U.S. BLOC

Anti-Axis Nations Feel Pinch As Vital Raw Materials Denied From China

Transocean
MACAO, January 18.—With a large part of Malaya's tin-producing districts and machinery denied to the nations of the anti-Axis bloc, the importance of China as the supplier of tin and certain other vital raw materials is increasing rapidly, it is claimed in Chungking, according to a report received here this morning.

It is little realized abroad that China is the world's fifth largest tin producer and also produces large quantities of other vital raw materials for armament, like tungsten and antimony, the report said.

Ninety per cent of China's estimated tin production capacity of 10,000 tons annually comes from Yunnan Province, and most of it is produced from the Kochiu district along the Yunnan-French-Indo China railway line where some 70,000 miners are employed.

Kwangsi Province is reported to have large reserves of tin thus far unexploited, while tin deposits have been found in Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangtung.

The Chungking Ministry of Economics is understood to have a hand in improving the existing mining machinery. Also new refineries are reported to be under construction. Exact figures are lacking, but it is known that in one recent year, China produced 16,518 tons of tungsten.

This important raw material, for eight or nine months prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war, constituted the main cargo of the China National Aviation Corporation's famous fleet of Douglases and Condors, which ferried ton after ton from the interior to Hongkong for transportation to the United States.

The deposits already located in Kiangsi Province alone total 4,000,000 tons of wolfram-tungsten ore. The annual production capacity of Kiangsi alone is estimated at 5,000 tons. Kwangtung ranks second with its production capacity of 4,000 tons annually.

China likewise produces an estimated 70 per cent of the world's antimony, totaling 20,000 tons annually of which more than 80 per cent comes from Hunan Province.

Commenting on this large production of vital war material, the Chungking official organ, Central Daily News, recently declared that this was another way China was able to offer valuable assistance to the nations of the anti-Axis bloc. Moreover, it added that China would likely have an important place in the proposed Inter-Allied War Supply Council.

SPANISH COLONIAL SET-UP ALTERED BY NEW DECREE

Department of Morocco, Formerly in Foreign Ministry, Placed Under Premier

Transocean
MADRID, January 18.—An important change in the organization of the Spanish colonial and protectorate administration was decreed by the Caudillo yesterday.

The department for Morocco, hitherto a part of the Foreign Ministry, was placed directly under the Premier.

The administration in Morocco, at present headed by General Orgaz, is now directly under the Caudillo.

This change had been expected in Madrid for some time, since a recently decreed change in the administration gave the high commissioner the rank of Minister.

Returns to Shanghai

C.P.S.
SHANGHAI, January 16.—Ni Shih-ching, President of the Shanghai District Court who recently went to Nanking to report to Chao Yu-sung, Minister of Justice, on judicial affairs in Shanghai, has returned to this city and resumed his duties, it is learned.

Thrilling War Trip on Japanese Bomber Over Front Lines in Philippines Related

Domei
AT AN UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 25.—With the United States and Philippine forces under General Douglas MacArthur making their last desperate stand in the rugged mountains of the Bataan Peninsula, this correspondent and Mr. Mine, a news cameraman of the Nippon News, were permitted to board one of the Japanese bombers and observe the fighting at the front.

Clouds hung low over the airfield as the pilots gathered for last instructions before taking off. At 8:30 a.m. the squadron commander gave the signal, and with a deafening roar from the engines the bombers took off and circled the field before heading for their objectives—enemy battery emplacements in the mountains.

With silver wings glinting in the sun and motors throbbing with a husky-throated roar, the bombers flew rapidly south. Below could be seen the white ribbon of a road stretching far into the distance. This was the road where two weeks ago the enemy had fiercely resisted the Japanese. On the horizon, the clear blue waters of Manila Bay could be seen.

As we flew over an island which five days ago had been the scene of fierce artillery fire, sub-officer Naito suddenly pointed to the distance and said, "There's Mount Natipu."

Between the curtain of clouds, Mount Natipu towered stately and serene over Manila Bay spreading its foothills into green verdure between the rugged ranges.

With the South China Sea on our right, the plane suddenly changed direction and headed for the coast of Manila Bay and the front line where fierce fighting was still raging. The plane of the commander wagged its wings and all the planes started to lose altitude in wide circles to the right for observation.

Dense woods, impenetrable to the eye, where numerous enemy pill-boxes were hidden spread out below. The planes glided around in leisurely circles like hawks over a chicken coop. Presently the crash of anti-aircraft shells burst near our plane. I looked below and could see nothing but trees and hills. Where was the front line? The enemy? Our troops? I looked in vain, for the thick tangle of treetops hid everything. The death struggle now being waged below and our forces advancing in the teeth of sweeping enemy fire could not be seen but our hearts thrilled to the grim heroism of the taut-lipped fighters below.

The fire from enemy anti-aircraft artillery became more intense as the bombers continued their circling. Suddenly, to the south I saw our troops charging the enemy in the hills. I looked again and saw our trucks speeding forward along the road below in a cloud of dust.

Our plane suddenly pointed its nose down and dived straight for the woods. The crash of bombs could be heard over the roar of the motors as the bombers released their deadly missiles, and swooped up in a circle for a second attack. Black mushrooms of smoke and powder could be seen rising above the treetops as the enemy positions were blasted.

Again the breathtaking dive—the deafening thunder of explosives—our planes swung slowly aloft, circled over the enemy, and we were on our way home.

ARGENTINA'S STAND IS UNSHAKEN AT RIO

Compromise Called Brilliant Triumph for Chile, Says Interior Minister

D.N.B.
BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—The tenacity with which the Argentine delegation had maintained its attitude at the Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro was emphasized by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Ruiz Guinazu, in a short talk today to the Argentine people over the wireless from Rio.

He first enumerated the various recommendations that had been decided upon, stressing the solidarity and feeling of brotherhood among the countries of the American continent, and continued.

"I had to remain loyal to the feelings of all strata of the Argentine people as well as to the instructions of my Government. I was therefore firmly determined to reject one proposal after another until I had contrived the passing of the suggestion which I had spread and which confined itself to the rupture of diplomatic relations on the basis of due consideration to the peculiar circumstances in which every American republic is finding itself at the present moment."

Chile Scores

Chilean Minister of Interior Alfredo Rosenado described the compromise reached at the Rio de Janeiro Conference as a brilliant triumph of Chile's foreign policy, in a press interview at Santiago de Chile today.

He had just come from a talk with the Vice-President. While a comment on the conference was not within his authority, he declared that he wanted to express his private opinion, namely that the Chilean view had remained victorious at the Rio Conference.

Asked whether police measures would now be taken in Chile against the subjects of the Axis and Japan, he replied that there was no reason for such measures at the present. The Foreign Vice-Minister received in succession the Ambassadors of Germany and Argentina in connection with the outcome of the conference at Rio. No details had become known, however, as to the results of these talks.

Motion Opposed

Decision to join President Roosevelt's and Prime Minister Churchill's Atlantic declaration, which was before the political committee of the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro Saturday, was postponed after a long discussion.

The chairman of the U.S. delegation, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, declared that the motion under discussion expressed the view of one American country and was therefore recommended for general acceptance. In the course of the discussion, however, the Brazilian as well as the Argentine and Chilean Foreign Ministers opposed this motion. Since an agreement could not be reached, the proposal of the Foreign Minister of Brazil to form a sub-committee that had to deal in detail with this question was adopted. Among others, the Foreign Ministers of all three countries, originally opposing the motion, are members of this sub-committee.

POLISH JEWS TO EMIGRATE

Refugees Who Found Asylum in Soviet Territory to Go to Palestine

Transocean
ANKARA, January 16.—Jewish refugees of Polish nationality who found asylum in Soviet territory will, under the terms of an agreement between Moscow and London, be authorized, in principle, to emigrate to Palestine provided they are in possession of special permits.

Reports reaching here from Jerusalem state that Jewish circles in Palestine view with misgiving the prospect of a large-scale immigration of Polish Jews which, it is feared, will have the effect of increasing revolutionary agitation among the Jewish working classes in that country.

The Wisdom of the East

(Continued From Page 6)

what you try to sift; but when you once try to sift out a thing, you must never give it up until you have sifted it out clearly and distinctly. It matters not what you try to carry out; but when you once try to carry out a thing, you must never give it up until you have done it thoroughly and well.

* * *

The main object of study is to unfold the aim; with one who loves words, but does not improve, I can do nothing.

* * *

The scholar's burden is perfection; is it not heavy? It ends but with life; is it not enduring?

* * *

Learning is like raising a monument; if I stop with this basket of earth, it is my own fault. It is like throwing earth on the ground; one basket at a time, yet I advance.

* * *

The true scholar is not a mere utensil. Leaving Virtue without proper culture; failing thoroughly to discuss what is learned; being unable to move toward the righteousness of which knowledge is gained; and being unable to change what is not good,—these are the things that (in my scholars) give me anxiety.

* * *

If a man keeps cherishing his old knowledge, so as ever to acquire new, he may be a teacher of others. I marked Yen-Yuen's constant advance; I never saw him pause. Often the blade springs, but the plant does not go on to flower; often the plant flowers, but produces no fruit.

* * *

Having completed his studies, the scholar should devote himself to official functions. He should say: "I am not concerned that I have no place; I am concerned how I shall fit myself for one. I am not concerned at not being known; I seek to be worthy to be known."

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NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday
—Morning—

6:30	"The History of America's and Britain's Crimes (6)," serial talk, by Akira Nakakoji.
7:30	"National Resolution," by Iwao Minami; Poems Recital by Gaisan Suzuki.
8:00	News; "The Quintette ("Trout")" (Schubert).
10:00	Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Incendiary Bombs".
11:00	National School Hour.
	—Afternoon—
12:00	Time; News; Tokyo Orchestra's Semi-European Music.
1:00	Narration "Nigirimeshi" or "The Rice Ball" by Announcer Oshima.
1:30	Talk on "Wartime Life" by Dr. Torazo Hirukawa.
2:00	National School 6th Class Hour: "Peking Reports" (Phonofilm).
4:00	Serial Talk on "Pacific Ocean Geopolitics," by Joji Ezawa.
	—Evening—
6:00	Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama "Hojo-Tokimune," by Ginkichi Takasugi.
6:30	"I.R.A.A. Adult Association" by Shigeru Hazama.
8:00	Military Affairs Announcement; Naniwabushi by Baio Baichuken
9:00	News; Taka Trio Chamber Music; Narration with Koto music "The Creation of Japan," by Yonejiro Noguchi (Narration), Michio Miyagi (Koto solo) and Miyagi Koto Concert Orchestra.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation and News.

DOMINO BRAND CHAMPIGNONS

Tender buds of culinary richness, raised in sanitary mushroom cellars and popped into tins before they have a chance to lose that matchless flavor. Your table becomes more bounteous when you have a tin of these fine mushrooms on hand to garnish steaks, serve creamed on toast, make into a delicious soup, etc. There's a hundred ways of serving them—each one more delicious than the other.

The more particular you are, — the better you'll like Domino.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

AMAH-san wanted immediately by German bachelor in Tokyo. Apply Box 486, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BACHELOR wants English-speaking experienced amah for helping at table, ironing, house keeping. Write with references. Box 47[illegible], Japan Times, Tokyo.

BACHELOR requires first-class Chinese house boy for cooking and general house work. Apply with references to Box 4[illegible]3, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH wanted for family of two. Takaki, 7 Kitazawa 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Tel. Setagaya 3419.

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED house amah wanted for Kamakura immediately. Interview first, bringing letters of recommendation. All travelling expenses paid. Good salary offered. Box 485, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN family wants table amah immediately. Telephone Aoyama 36-2274, Magnus.

WANTED young housekeeper to act as single maid in small house, from morning till 5. Experience not wanted. Wages ¥25. Box 481, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German family a first-class experienced house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 477, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, experienced, 28 years old, good references, seeks position in family working for legation or embassy. Apply Box 471, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE or baby-amah. Experienced woman seeks position immediately in Tokyo or vicinity. Write to Box 482, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE woman with good knowledge of English seeks job in Tokyo. Good typist. Owns machine. Please apply Box 475, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks part-time position, any capacity. Box 577, Japan Times, Yokohama.

YOUNG man with knowledge of English seeks part-time position in any capacity. Apply Box 1017, Japan Times, Kobe.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

MEDIUM-SIZED godown with small office, or without office. Apply to Box 578, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

EUROPEAN style cottage in Karuizawa for the summer. Please apply to Finnish Legation, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

ENTIRE set of household furniture including bed, desk, table and chairs, sofas, etc. for bachelor, for rent. Box 487, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN style house in Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku. 3 rooms with bathroom, servant quarters, flush toilet. Rent ¥80. Apply Hinode Shokai, Phone Kyobashi 56-5454.

TWO-STORIED foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy. 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, central heating, servant quarters, garage. Apply Masujima's office. Tel. Ginza 57-4037.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO. Furnished room with breakfast in foreign house. Box 470, Japan Times Tokyo.

General

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FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

ALL religious services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 33-4339, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, church, etc. No tips required.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3001. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Instruction

ENGLISH conversation as well as English composition taught by a man of wide experience, brought up and educated in America. Ishikawa, 27, Awajicho 2-chome, Kanda-ku, near Nikolai-do.

ITALIAN lessons given by experienced teacher either at his or pupil's home. Please apply Box 474, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PROFESSIONAL [illegible] experience, [illegible] teacher with 20 years' foreigner [illegible] gives Japanese lessons to Tokyo. [illegible] Apply Box 473, Japan Times.

For Sale

CAMERA Super Ikonta by Zeiss Ikon, Tessar lens, automatic timing device, half-size photo device, with leather case and metal stand. Binoculars with leather case. Iron stove for rent. Postage stamps and albums with stamps systematically arranged. To highest bidder. On view any afternoon. Box 472, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE, very good condition, full sets for dining room, drawing room, study, bedroom, etc., also electric sewing machine, refrigerator. Can be seen Monday-Wednesday, 2-5 o'clock, at 132-C Bluff, Yokohama. For information, telephone Ginza 57-0986.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for German lady, new or well preserved, possibly with footbrake. Write to Box 488, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3653, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimazaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-84.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 8.

INVESTIGATION FINDS SOUTH STOREHOUSE

Hideo Sudo, Official of Planning Board, Made Survey in 1938-39

TESTIFIES BEFORE DIET

Lays Open Vast Wealth in First Official Hearings on Resources

The output and deposits of iron, copper, chromium, bauxite, tungsten, oil, tin, coal and other minerals and also agricultural resources in the Philippines, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, and Burma that were investigated during 1938-39 by Hideo Sudo, chief of the fourth section of the Planning Board were made public in the Diet Saturday, the Asahi reports.

Much importance is being attached to this announcement by Mr. Sudo, made by way of explaining the Southern Regions Development Bank Bill at a committee meeting in the House of Representatives, because it was the first announcement made by the Japanese Government on the details of the natural resources in the South, and the figures disclosed by him were believed to be the most authentic and reliable.

P.I. Minerals Abundant

The iron output in the Philippine Islands, according to Mr. Sudo's explanation, totaled 701,000 metric tons in 1939, and in the same year, the iron deposits were estimated at 506,300,000 metric tons. The deposits of chromium are estimated by Mr. Sudo at 10,000,000 metric tons, and in 1939, the Philippines exported 109,000 metric tons, of which 54,000 metric tons went to the United States and 1,900 metric tons to Japan.

The deposits of a copper mine in Mountain State on Luzon Island, are believed to reach 5,000,000 metric tons. Besides this mine, there are several copper mines in the Philippines. There are many manganese mines as well, and the total deposits of this mineral are given as 900,000 metric tons.

As to the agricultural produce of the Philippines, Manila hemp and copra are most important. In the 1938-39 period, the production of Manila hemp amounted to 164,500 metric tons, approximately 30 per cent of the world's total output of hard fiber. Japanese hemp growers in Mindanao turned out some 350,000 bales, constituting 26 per cent of the total hemp production in the Philippine Islands. The annual production of copra is 800,000 metric tons.

Tin Plenty in Malaya

In British Malaya, the tin exports in 1939 totaled 82,000 metric tons of which 56,000 metric tons were sold to the United States and 8,300 metric tons to Japan. In the same year, Malaya shipped nearly 1,940,000 metric tons of iron ore to Japan. The yearly output of rubber in that peninsula aggregates to 461,.00 metric tons, half of the world's total rubber production.

The production of bauxite in the Netherlands East Indies in 1939 totaled 230,000 metric tons. In Celebes considerably rich deposits of nickel are found. The Dutch colony turned out 7,940,000 metric tons of oil in 1939 of which 841,000 metric tons were produced in Java, 5,320,000 metric tons in Sumatra, 1,680,000 metric tons in Borneo and 107,000 metric tons in Molukka. The output of gasoline for airplanes amounted to 416,000 metric tons.

The amounts of rubber produced in the Dutch East Indies in 1939 aggregated 322,000 metric tons of which 196,000 metric tons were turned out in Sumatra, 64,000 metric tons in Java and 61,000 metric tons in Borneo.

Crops Grow Profusely

The output of sugar, cinchona bark, copra, corn, and coal in the Dutch colony in 1938 and in 1939 are as follows: (Unit-metric ton)

Sugar	1,376,000
Cinchona bark	1,200 (1938)
Copra	823,000 (1938)
Corn	1,900,000
Coal	1,780,000 (1939)

Note: In the above table, items which are not accompanied by the years of production indicate annual output in recent years.

The annual production of tungsten, oil, rice, peanuts and corn in Burma is as follows: (Unit-metric ton)

Tungsten	5,427
Oil	1,160,000
Rice	4,640,000
Peanuts	183,000
Corn	39,600

Main stress will be laid on the mining of copper and bauxite in the development of the mineral resources in the southwestern Pacific area, the Asahi continues.

The Japanese Government will, of course, make utmost use of the technique and personnel of Japanese industrial corporations in the area, for the mining of the minerals vital for the defense of the country.

In view of Japan's shipping facilities at present, more energy will be devoted to the development of iron mines on Hainan Island than to the expansion of the iron mine development projects in the southern regions, according to the paper.

Textile Teamwork

An agreement for the exchange of technical experts and mutual financial aid has recently been reached between the Teikoku Rayon and Kurashiki Silk Weaving companies, says the Nichi Nichi. The new agreement is understood to be the first step toward the placing of the two companies under the same management.

Nakane Promoted

Masayoshi Nakane, a director of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, was promoted to managing director, at a meeting of directors of the firm held Friday at the head office, Marunouchi.

Central Reserve Bank Of China Notes Reach High Circulation Mark

The note circulation of the Central Reserve Bank of China reached the high level of 260,000,000 yuan at the end of last year, one year after the inauguration of the bank, says a Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Shanghai. Economic leaders in the city, continues the cable, interpret the rise of the note issues as evidence of the progress of the chartered bank, which reflects mounting confidence among the Chinese people in the Nanking currency. Deposits in the bank jumped from 128,000,000 yuan June 30 last year to 387,000,000 December 31; and loans from 12,000,000 yuan to 128,000,000 yuan.

SHARES MAKE JUMP ONE AFTER ANOTHER

New Landings on Enemy Territory and Thai War Declaration Are Causes

With favorable cables from all the war fronts piled high on the market, miscellaneous shares rose one after another in rapid succession Monday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The landings of the picked troops of the Japanese Army and Navy on various islands of the Netherlands East Indies made the sentiment quite bright at the start of the morning session. The bullish sentiment was further stimulated by the news of the declaration of war by Thailand on the United States and Britain, and of the thrust of the Army units deep into the territory of Burma.

In the short-term division, Tokyo Electric Light opened ¥1.20 higher than its closing price Saturday while in long-term division, Tokyo Bay Steamship, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery, and Toyo Development firmed up.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥133.60 in the morning, and at ¥132.70 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)	63.3	d .1	64.0	....
Fuji. new (25)	35.3	d .3	35.6	35.9
Kanegafuchi (50)	151.6	d .9	152.7	153.7
Do. new (25)	94.7	d1.2	95.5	95.6
Teikoku Ray (50)	98.7	....	98.4	98.8
Teikoku Ray (37½)	88.3	d1.0	88.5	88.6
Toyo Rayon, n (50)	72.0	d .4	....	72.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	72.0	d .4	....	72.6
Electro-chem. (50)	59.4	d .2	60.0	60.2
Ensuiko Sug (50)	62.6	d .5	62.8	63.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.1	d. 4	111.5	111.5
Do, new (371)	94.5	d1.3	94.9	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	101.7	d .4	101.7	102.1
Do, new (37½)	85.1	d .1	85.1	85.2
Ishikawajima (50)	81.4	....	81.2	82.5
Ishikawajima (25)	54.2	d .4	54.3	55.1
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	131.2	87.0
M'bishi Heavy (50)	....	....	101.4	102.2
Hitachi Works (50)	74.6	d1.1	76.2	76.8
Steel Tube (50)	76.4	d .4	77.2	77.6
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	67.9	....
Japan Fat (50)	62.2	d .3	....	63.9
Japan Soda (25)	....	....	30.5	30.8

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
First 4s	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85
Second 4s	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	133.0	133.3	132.7	132.7
N. Y. K., old	110.7	110.9	110.0	110.7
N. Y. K., new	94.3	94.5	93.8	94.3
Kanegafuchi Spin	151.8	152.5	151.7	151.8
Kanegafuchi, new	94.7	95.0	94.6	94.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	88.4	88.5	88.1	88.1
Osaka Stock, new	73.5	73.	73.0	73.2
S. M. Railway	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.5	102.5	102.3	102.3
Hitachi Works	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6
Japan Steel Tube	76.2	76.6	76.0	76.3
Japan Oil	81.6	82.0	81.6	81.6
Japan Mining	63.5	63.5	63.0	63.0
Manchuria Ind.	58.9	58.9	58.8	58.8

TOKYO CLEARING HOUSE RE-ELECTS DIRECTORS

Bankers' Club Also Re-Appoints Officers—Hideo Hioki Gets New Post

Re-election of directors of the Tokyo Clearing House, and of the Tokyo Bankers' Club, took place at the Tokyo Bankers' Club January 23, reports the Chugai.

General meetings of the Tokyo Bankers' Club, the Tokyo Clearing House, and the Deposit Interest Contract Signatory Bank were held Friday at the Tokyo Bankers' Club building approving the business results of the second-half of the fiscal year, settlement accounts, and enterprise budgets for the new business term of the respective organizations.

The session was followed by the election of officers most of whom were re-elected. The only change was that Hideo Hioki, the managing-director of the Japan Day and Night Bank, was elected the new superintendent of the Bankers' Club in place of the former superintendent, Kenzo Iba, the managing-director of the Third Bank.

Following the general meeting Zensaku Sekine as the president, and Junshiro Mandai and Hisomu Sonobe as vice-presidents, of the Bankers' Club, and Takeo Kato, formerly the president of the Bankers' Club, as the new chairman of the board of directors of the Clearing House in lieu of the former chairman, Teruo Akashi, were elected through a mutual vote of officers.

Kawai Named Adviser

Yoshinari Kawai, managing director of the Nikka Life Insurance Company, has been named adviser to the president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation. The official appointment will be announced shortly.

RICE IMPROVEMENT FARM'S BIG STUDY

Government Gives Most Strenuous Efforts to Better Agricultural Crops

It is to the improvement in the variety of agricultural crops that the Government of Japan has been bending its most strenuous efforts. Agricultural policy has been concentrating attention particularly on the work of improving the variety and quality of rice. Endeavors are also being made to bring about a widespread adoption of improved varieties of rice by the public, according to the Oriental Economist of January, 1942.

The diffusion of improved varieties has been carried out with comparative ease. This is no doubt due to the fact that the introduction of the new species, as a general rule, can be effected without causing any serious changes in the methods of agricultural management and production already in use.

No accurate figure is available of the positive number of different rice plants cultivated in Japan since the early years of Meiji. It is said, however, that even only those which were given names and actually cultivated exceeded 1,000 kinds.

Started in Meiji Era

Strictly speaking, it was in the early years of Meiji that studies were first started for the improvement of rice in this country, and activities have since been continuously conducted along these lines. In those days, however, the efforts were apparently focussed, in the main, on introducing and adapting superior foreign varieties.

Later on, dating from the early years of Taisho, a new method of the improvement came into practice. It was based on a process called "junkei-bunri" (literally, "separation by pure line.") At the first stage of the test remarkable results were obvious.

Here is how this so-called method of pure line or selection or separation was worked. In the first place, a lot of seeds of one and the same variety, collected from various parts of the country, were sown in the same plot of land. After thoroughly testing and examining their respective characteristics, the plants recognized as superior in quality were selected. The seeds thus procured were used the next year. This process was repeated for several years in succession. By this means such seeds were obtained as approximated the grade held in view.

Such a method as the one outlined above may attain remarkable results at early stages in its use, it is true. But it serves no further purpose than to raise the strong points of the varieties already under cultivation to the maximum degree. Such a procedure finally reaches its limit—a limit set by nature itself.

Artificial Crossing Used

It was found necessary, therefore, to work out a more advanced method by which to secure greater improvements in the variety and quality of rice. In 1927 or thereabouts another means of improvement came into use, namely, the method of artificial crossing. Since then this effective treatment has been followed in good earnest, making it possible to obtain new and superior varieties.

Artificial crossing, needless to say, is based on the law of heredity. In accordance with this law, careful research is made regarding the relations of superior and inferior qualities and varieties. By utilizing these divers characteristics, various types are crossed, thus giving rise to entirely new varieties. This method has a very strong point in its favor, since its employ can achieve new and superior varieties without limitation.

The Forestry and Agricultural Ministry, therefore, has launched an active program of work to put the method in question to a practical test. That is, the entire area of the country has been divided into seven districts for wheat, eight for flooded-field rice plants, and five for upland rice plants. This division has been made on the basis of the climatic and topographical conditions of the various localities concerned, and with the experimental farms of the Forestry and Agricultural Ministry put in charge of the entire work as the central organs. Further, as the research nucleus for each district, a section of experimental land has been established through designation by the Forestry and Agricultural Ministry.

Each Locality Different

Under this arrangement, each experimental farm of the Ministry undertakes processes of artificial of cross-bred varieties up to the third generation. The seeds thus obtained are sent to the respective designated experimental lands, where experiment and research are carfully conducted, and superior varieties suited to the locality concerned are cultivated.

These are then sent to the prefectural offices and experimental farms in the respective districts for further prosecution of research. Thus are found and named varieties of rice the cultivation of which is encouraged in each prefecture. Next these selected varieties are supplied to producers in general. To aid in the purchase of these recommended varieties, subsidies of a fair sum are granted by the State. In recent years, for example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been making large budgetary appropriations yearly for encouraging such purchases.

Even these so-called superior varieties—though referred to under this generic term—are of various kinds, and cannot properly be classed in our specific category. They differ depending on the different locality. This is but to be expected as a natural consequence.

Priority to Best Grain

Seen on the whole, it can be said that the Government authorities of late are giving priority to such varieties as yield the greatest harvest. Of course, formerly too, species capable of large yield had been encouraged for cultivation. This was, however, predicated on the condition that they should be excellent in quality—a factor which could not be ignored in favor of the mere factor of quantity. But of late the situation has changed. Now, in order to meet the ever-growing demand for rice and other cereals, it is found absolutely necessary to cultivate those varieties which bring the maximum harvest. Such incidental considerations as the quality and flavor of cereals are for the time being beside the point.

The question now arises as to how far the cultivation of large crop varieties does actually increase production. As things now stand, it is estimated that the increase comes to a little more than 2 to per tan or approximately 10 per cent.

The cultivated area of rice fields in Japan at present is about 3,200,000 chobu. Hence, if such large-yielding varieties are sufficiently well diffused, it will be possible to increase the yield of rice to the extent of several million koku.

Subsidy to Hokkaido

As a measure for the fiscal year of 1940—41, the Government has given subsidies to Hokkaido and 46 prefectures to aid in their purchase of uncleaned rice for seeds. The rice thus selected and distributed was all of large-yield varieties, totaling 19 kinds. In all probability, these varieties will become widespread throughout the country in the near future.

The Government authorities have been putting forth positive efforts toward the technical guidance of the farming population in various important respects. This program consists in training the farming public how to select lands for cultivation by carefully calculating both the character of the varieties to be planted and the nature of the land to be used, seriously weighing their mutual adaptability or non-adaptability, while adhering to a proper degree of spacing in planting, and improvement in fertilization.

In other respects, too, the Government authorities have been busily engaged in devising various renovation measures. For instance, it is a recognized fact that if varieties of the same family are planted over a wide area of land, the risk from possible typhoon is inevitably enhanced. Moreover, such a procedure also tends toward the possibility of impeding the smooth distribution of labor. To correct such contingencies as these, the Government has been working out remedial measures, besides providing proper guidance.

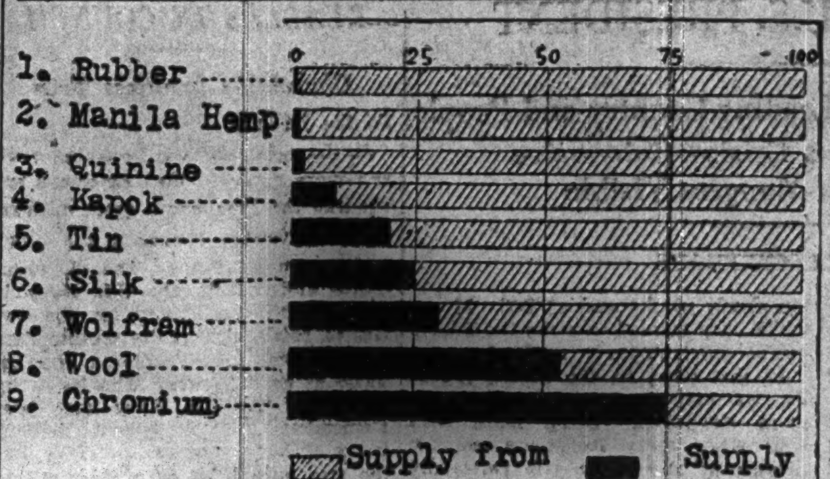
Typhoon Safeguard Taken

As the situation goes, it is the policy of the Government to guide the average farmer to cultivate large-harvest varieties of different kinds, namely, early, medium and late rice, under proper conditions. This method is nicely calculated to reduce the degree of risk from typhoon disaster. It also has other advantages. It properly divides the busiest time of the farming season into at least three different periods, instead of one as in ordinary cases, which, in turn, insures a rational distribution and division of labor. This trend will be realized still more satisfactorily, when the recently promulgated planting and production control regulations are thoroughly in force.

In this way, great expectations are at present being entertained concerning the results of cultivating varieties with abundant yield possibilities. Not yet content even with these measures, the Government authorities have been exerting their maximum potentialities in other lines, too. From the beginning of the present fiscal year, the Government has been launching a program for the development and improvement of agricultural lands. When all these measures get fully under way, it is expected that the rice production increase in Japan will show a considerable stride forward.

It is also quite noteworthy that the Experimental Farm of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry and other research organs are continuing their efforts, even at present, for turning out still more excellent varieties of rice and other cereal plants. It may be superfluous to point out that our agricultural scientists have by no means abandoned their constant concern about improving the quality of rice, yet to mention the fact again is no doubt very reassuring.

U.S. Imports



America Which Consumes Half of Supply Of World's Rubber Can't Get Any More

The War of Greater East Asia is now rudely shaking the foundation of American civilization built on rubber, says the Miyako.

Before the start of the war December 8, 1941, the United States was the greatest automobile producing nation in the world. Today, less than two months after plunging into war, President Roosevelt does not know what to do with the shortage of rubber which will inevitably turn worse as the war develops.

How can President Roosevelt, the author of the notorious "Victory Program," fight against Japan without tires on which modern armies travel? The Firestone Tire Company, the largest tire manufacturer in America, announced several weeks before the opening of the war that the rubber stock in the United States would be exhausted within 13 months. Tragedy is sure to follow for a country which consumes nearly half of the rubber in the world, getting its rubber from the southwestern Pacific now in Japanese hands.

According to a survey on the consumption of crude rubber by leading nations in 1939, the United States consumed 592,000 long tons of crude rubber as against 112,000 long tons by Britain; 80,000 long tons by Germany, 60,000 long tons by France, 50,000 long tons by Japan, 22,0000 long tons by the Soviet Union, and 20,000 long tons by Italy.

President Roosevelt has already prohibited the sale and manufacture of automobile tires, but it is too late since the whole of the southwestern Pacific area has been practically brought under control of the powerful Japanese Army and Navy, and there is little hope of boosting the production of rubber in the Western Hemisphere to more than 20,000 tons a year in a short period.

Lack of rubber is not the only plight which has confronted American industry simultaneously with the outbreak of the current war. No longer will Japan sell its silk to the United States. Without silk, Uncle Sam cannot make parachutes nor shells. No longer do manganese, tin, chromium, quinine and tung oil go over to the United States from East Asia. The stoppage of the flow of these strategic supplies to the United States will surely cripple all the defense industries there.

The chart above illustrates how much the United States depends on the strategic materials produced in the southwestern Pacific area to keep its war machine in motion.

U.S. CURTAILS RADIO

Production of Phonographs Also Cut Down Drastically

The United States Office of Production Management ordered manufacturers of radio apparatus and phonographs to curtail their production for the coming three months by a drastic 45 per cent, according to a Reuter cable from Washington, reports the Asahi.

The Office has recently concluded with these manufacturers a contract for the production of $2,000,000,000 worth of radio equipments for tanks and warplanes.

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4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

¥20 BILLIONS GOAL FIXED FOR SAVINGS

Finance Minister Kaya Testifies Before Budget Committee In House

Since the budget estimates for the 1942-3 fiscal year, inclusive of ¥18,000,000,000 of the extraordinary war expenditures approved Saturday at the Cabinet meeting, total ¥24,300,000,000, the 1942 goal of the national savings encouragement campaign will be fixed at above ¥20,000,000,000, it was declared Saturday by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in his testimony before the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

The declaration was made in reply to an interpellation by Yadanji Nakajima, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, who pointed out that the money demand for the industrial productivity expansion and the development of the southern regions would make a remarkable increase during the next fiscal year and asked whether the Government was considering any further step to absorb the floating purchasing power of the nation. Finance Minister Kaya answered that the Government has no intention to apply a compulsory system to the national savings move and the subscription to Government bonds.

Proposes Digestion by Sphere

When Mr. Nakajima proposed a plan for the digestion of Government bonds not only in Japan but in other countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Minister Kaya replied: "The proposal is a good idea, but it will take considerable time for realization.

"Apart from the Government budget, money demand from non-governmental circles for the 1942-3 fiscal year is estimated at more than ¥20,000,000,000. Consequently, the capital accumulation also must be expanded to meet with the estimate," continued Mr. Kaya. He added that redoubled cooperation has to be made by the people in the smooth progress of the national savings movement and the digestion of bonds and debentures. The Minister also disclosed that the Government is not intending to compile the working budget plan for next fiscal year.

¥4,058,000,000 Increase

The 1942 Government budget estimates, including the general account expenses and war spendings, show an increase of ¥4,058,000,000 in comparison with the figure for the 1941-2 fiscal year which amounted to ¥20,253,000,000. The budget for the general account moved upward from ¥8,657,000,000 for 1941 to ¥6,837,000,000 and the war appropriations from ¥12,480,000,000 to ¥18,000,000,000.

As a result of such a remarkable boost in Government spendings, the new issues of Government bonds for next fiscal year are estimated at ¥16,487,000,000, showing an advance of ¥2,512,000,000 above ¥13,974,000,000 for this fiscal year. Out of the total for the 1942 fiscal year, ¥142,580,000,000 represents war bonds, and ¥1,378,000,000, "red-ink" bonds.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.7	—1.00
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.3	—1.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	94.6	—1.30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.60	same

Bill Clearings

January 26 (In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	221,123	101,400
Balance	36,420	23,350

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 26 (In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,015,460
Over Issues	315,569
Deposits	336,711
Loans	502,653

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Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942

Thai Declares War

With profound satisfaction, we learn that Thailand on January 25 declared war on the United States and Britain in the name of King Ananda Mahidol. The Government of Thailand, it is explained, has taken the present step in view of Britain's repeated acts of aggression into Thai territory and the bombing of Thai cities in direct contravention of international law.

The active participation of Thailand in the War of Greater East Asia was foreshadowed when, on December 21st, she concluded with Japan the present treaty of defensive and offensive alliance. Therefore, her declaration of war at this juncture is hardly a surprise. Nevertheless, it is highly significant as an indication of the determination with which Thailand is to contribute in the cause of Asia's emancipation and of the preparations with which Thailand is at length ready to shoulder arms side by side with us.

Except for Manchoukuo and China, Thailand is the only independent country in East Asia. Manchoukuo, with her steadily growing defense forces, is cooperating with Japan in the safeguarding of her far-flung border. China, although still harassed by Chungking, is offering what assistance she can in the war which no doubt is to determine her destiny as those of the other nations of East Asia. But Thailand alone is in a position to take up arms as Japan's comrade on the front which is being steadily pressed against what until a couple of months ago was vaunted as the ABCD line against Japan.

Of the fighting machine of Thailand no detailed information is to be had for obvious reasons. But it is no secret that Premier Luang Pibula, since coming into power, has devoted his attention and effort to the development of her defense forces. The army has been reorganized on modern lines and the navy has been expanded. Above all, it is important to note that both the army and navy of Thailand today are animated by such a high spirit as has never been known in the history of that country.

Press reports indicate that Thai troops of quite respectable strength have already swung into action in northern parts of the country. While information available of their activities is as yet meager, we are no doubt to learn more of them as the new northern Thai front develops. Thailand's military collaboration will no doubt be a serious blow to the Chungking forces concentrated along the Thai border and also to those operating in North Burma. It seems equally certain that Thai land and air forces will take up no small section of the Burmese front and help achieve the liberation of the Burmese people from British thraldom.

Thailand's entry into the present war, apart from its strategic significance, marks a turning point in the relations between the peoples of East Asia. It means a first step on the path which East Asia intends to follow for new construction. It is indeed a first sign of that regional partnership which always should have been the keynote of East Asia's policy. And this encouraging sign must be hailed with immeasurable satisfaction by all those who work for the true destiny of East Asia. Thailand, by her participation in the war, has won a voice in the proposed new structure of peace for Asia. The people of Thai, like those of other nations, have seen vicissitudes of fortune, but, as their recent experience showed, they proved themselves worthy of trust and confidence even in the darkest hours. It is pleasing to see that this nation is also capable of that high resolve without which this war never could be undertaken. For there is no question about this war being a test not only of force but of endurance as well.

Great Britain Imitating Scorched Earth Tactics

D.N.B.

The British press is discussing the practicability of following Soviet's example by destroying all installations in Malaya and on other theaters of the Pacific war, which have to be abandoned to the enemy. British financial circles are no doubt right in pointing out that such destructions would greatly hamper reconstruction work after the war. Enormous investments would be lost in this manner. It could be added to these arguments that these destructions form a striking contrast to the confidence the British are allegedly placing in an amelioration of the situation.

If the British were seriously reckoning on being able to check the Japanese advance and to reconquer the territories which are now wrested from them, i.e., if they believed in the temporary character of the present situation, the destruction of mines, rubber plantations, oil refineries, etc. could in no way be justified. By their orders to destroy everything, the British are giving the world to understand that they are convinced of the inevitability of their defeat and preparing to withdraw from East Asia for good.

Cultural Books on Japan

Iran and Japan, which were closely related to each other during the Tang Dynasty, are now reviving their cultural contacts. Today Tokyo is generally acknowledged as the source and center of Asiatic culture.

In this connection it is significant to note that the Japan of today is to be introduced to Iran through two books, "Japan Talks" and "Japanese Modernism," both written by Amar Lahiri, an Indian journalist. These books which were published in Tokyo, will shortly be translated into the Persian language and published at Teheran, the capital of Iran.

Translation of the books has been arranged through the kind offices of His Excellency Hikotaro Ichikawa, Japanese Minister to Iran.

Of these two books the first one, "Japan Talks," consists of 14 chapters and describes various phases of Japanese culture in the form of interviews with several prominent literary men, artists and proponents of the new cultural directions.

"Japanese Modernism," on the other hand, is a historical record of Japanese development since the Meiji Era. Also it deals with the first phases of the China Affair and explains the Japanese viewpoints of Pan-Orientalism.—Tourist and Travel News.

THE AMAZING U.S. PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Responsible for Leading Country and People Into World's Greatest Crisis—Subversive Activities of War-Mongers Visible

By ALFRED LUECKENHAUS

It was on the morning of that day (April 6, 1937) that I, for the first time, attended one of Roosevelt's semi-weekly press conferences. Nothing of great importance was dealt with on that occasion. Some correspondents inquired about pending appointments, others were interested in the allocation of money to various Federal States for some public works. If Roosevelt thought the questioner too indiscrete, he evaded answering him by telling some story or anecdote, drowning further questions in roars of laughter.

When the conference was over and the President's studio quickly emptied, a stranger asked me if I would like to meet the President. Of course, I would. After all, it is a journalist's job to be informed on men as well as on matters.

After the usual formalities, Roosevelt declared that it was most important for me as a newcomer to the States to get acquainted as quick as possible with the life and conditions in the U.S.A. I agreed but I added that America was a very big country and that it would probably take a long time to acquire a thorough knowledge of it.

In reply, Roosevelt said that by car it might take about three months to give me a fair idea what America was like in all its different geographical, climatic and ethnographical varieties. Obligingly, he then worked out an itinerary for me, enumerating all the places he believed worth visiting.

Deplorable Relations

A short pause followed. I had a question on my lips. I wanted to know what measures the U.S. Government intended to take to improve American-German relations which, through no fault of Germany's were in a pretty deplorable state.

Perhaps anticipating my question, Roosevelt rose from his chair. The interview had ended. It was my first and last meeting with the man who now frantically tries to prolong and enlarge this war fought in various parts of the world.

I do not want to appear ungrateful, however, because Mr. Roosevelt's advice enabled me to study American life in all its aspects as thoroughly as only few foreign correspondents have ever had the chance to do, and it now puts me in a position to state on the basis of unassailable evidence that for the last nine years the undoubtedly richest country in the world, has been unfortunate enough to have the world's poorest leadership.

Nowhere are immense wealth and extreme poverty such close neighbors, and nowhere does it happen that, while millions are lacking in the most essential necessities of life, the Government, battling with a surplus problem, orders farmers and cotton growers to limit production. There is certainly nothing wrong with the age-old equilibrium between demand and supply nor with the desire of any American to do business. If the Government system itself is not wrong it must be those in charge of it.

Nothing Unreasonable

When I arrived in the United States early in 1937, the civilized world was still hoping that peace might yet be preserved. In Europe an ever increasing number of people began to realize that once the gross injustices inflicted upon Germany by the Versailles Treaty had been done away with, a long period of peace and prosperity would follow from which the entire world was bound to profit. There was nothing unreasonable in Germany's demands. A rectification of its frontiers to liberate Germans who were forced to live under foreign rule and the solution of the raw materials' problem were the only things asked for. No sacrifice on the part of either England, France, the United States or any other country overseas was involved.

However, even then, sinister influences on both sides of the Atlantic were already at work. They were undermining a frail and not yet quite completed structure and craving for a preventive war on those who attempted to negotiate a peaceful settlement in a spirit of friendship and mutual trust.

The subversive activities of the now convicted war-mongers were already clearly visible. Greed was one of their main motives.

Open Challenge Refrained

In the autumn of 1937 England's military was still far from being prepared, thus, they proceeded with more caution. Refraining from an open challenge, they attempted to evade a negotiated settlement of Europe's problems by making vague promises about a re-distribution of natural resources and by instantly insisting that the time was not yet ripe and the atmosphere not yet suitable for immediately solving these and other questions. They forgot the fact that an admittedly suffering Europe had already been kept waiting for 19 years.

Instead of helping to improve that "nebulous" atmosphere for the improvement of which the democracies pretented to be craving, they continued to incite the public within their borders as well as without, by spreading malicious stories about Germany's aims and by smearing the character of leading personalities of the Reich and its Fascist ally. Numerous German protests to the Foreign Office in London were to the effect that a continuation of this press and radio campaign of lies and political filth could not possibly help matters. This brought forward regularly the ironical answer that in England (and the hypocrites put the accent on that little word England) the newspapers enjoyed complete freedom of expression and that the British Government "to their profound regret" did not feel able to infringe upon the Constitutional rights of the press, even though the truth of the German allegations had to be admitted.

Behind Veiled Attitude

The purpose behind this badly veiled attitude was quite clear. These people tried desperately to gain time for their industrial mobilization and their military preparation which, having no public support, had started all too slowly at the end of 1936. Meanwhile, they wanted to make the British public psychologically ready for war.

At that time, in the United States, the war-mongers were already much more outspoken. Being more than 3,000 miles away from any possible theater of war, they felt personally quite safe and therefore boisterously clamored for action. In Chicago—to mention only a few examples—Cardinal Mundelein, a very dear friend of President Roosevelt, publicly advocated what the Archbishop of Canterbury in that year, while hunting grouse in Scotland with Britain's American war financier J. P. Morgan only dared to whisper in private, that "the world ought to be rid of that Chancellor Hitler."

Lack of Orders

Some time in September 1937, Roosevelt became aware that he was no longer able to master the situation at home. In spite of the various public works started under this program, unemployment had surpassed the ten million mark and, owing to lack of orders, many factories and other enterprises were obliged to close down.

The refusal of the U.S. Government to put trade once more on a sound basis with Germany and other totalitarians had resulted—among other things—in a complete stoppage of the German purchase of American agricultural products. The only reason was that Germany being unable to sell any of its goods in America, could not acquire a sufficient amount of dollar exchange to pay for these products.

Instead of correcting the rotten economic situation by restoring normal trade relations with the outside world, and thereby helping not only America's farmers, but labor and business as well, Roosevelt preferred to seek refuge in foreign adventures. He interested himself in foreign troubles which until then had interested the average American only in a very academic way.

In this way he not merely hoped to escape severe criticism and possible downfall at home for his domestic muddling, but simultaneously he expected to satisfy his Jewish and Anglo-Saxon camarilla on whose support he largely depended and who was already determined to come to the aid of Britain as soon as the first shot was fired. They did not care a scrap about the Neutrality Law.

Confusion Anticipated

Roosevelt therefore boldly pronounced the quarantining of all so-called aggressor nations as part of his new foreign policy. He explained in rather vague terms that the American Government was opposed to everything the other "stood for" (whatever that meant) and that unless these nations were stopped, not only the security but also the very existence of America and its Government system was in danger. He very wisely did not mention the condemned nations by name, apparently anticipating the great confusion that might ensue.

While the American public at first, was completely dumbfounded at this sudden turn of events, because they were not aware of any threats on the part of any country outside the Western Hemisphere, the press of America quickly grasped the intentions underlying this historically important speech of Roosevelt's. Thus it was that after a few months of systematic smearing and lying, many decent Americans fell into the trap and actually believed in the existence of a national "emergency" for the United States.

This emergency which was promoted from a limited one two years ago to a recently unlimited one, was as much manufactured as the Belmonte letter. It was a pure and simple forgery. The adjusting of Germany's frontiers and even the entire European policy of Germany is none of Mr. Roosevelt's and his advisers' business, just as the rape of Panama, the bombardment of Vera Cruz by American warships, the incorporation of New Mexico, the existence of a North American garrison on the soil of independent Cuba and many other events in the Western Hemisphere were none of Germany's business.

Foremost War-Monger

It so happens that a big country like America in the world's greatest crisis has to rely on the reports of pseudo-diplomats and amateurs who owe their jobs solely to their contributions to the election fund of Mr. Roosevelt's party. There could hardly be a better example of the dangerous absurdity of this system than the case of William Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, an amateur-strategist who can easily be classified as one of the foremost war-mongers.

America's Ambassador in Berlin has been the late William Dodd who was so prejudiced and so antagonistic to the new regime in Germany that he never tried to come into contact with leading national socialists. If he had done so, he would have known at least what the Nazis are like and what they wanted and he would have been able to send his Government and even Mr. Roosevelt some very interesting reports. After all, that was what he was paid for with the money of American tax payers.

In conclusion let me quote Mark Twain who said:

"A few fair men will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen and at first will have a hearing and be applauded, but it will not last long; the others will out-shout them. Before long you will see this curious thing; the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still as one with those stoned speakers but do not dare say so. So, now the whole nation, pulpit and all, will take up the war cry and shout itself hoarse and mob any man who ventures to open his mouth, and presently such mouths will cease to open."

READERS IN COUNCIL

Churchill's Fruitless Trip

To the Editor:

As time goes on, it is becoming more and more apparent that America's entry into the War was a great mistake, for it seriously weakened the allied position on all fronts. The disastrous defeat suffered by the U.S. Navy in Hawaii and the sinking of the two British battleships in the southwestern Pacific have greatly altered the balance of naval power. The losses incurred by the U.S. Navy have been tremendous, but, of course, Britain's losses following America's entry into the war have been even more serious (at least insofar as it affects the general war effort).

Thus far Britain has lost battleships —the Prince of Wales, the Repulse—the vital, strategic centers of Hongkong, Penang, Wellesley, Perlis and Kelantan, Kuala Lumpur, and the rich oil fields of British North Borneo. Those are serious losses indeed, but even more serious was the effect they had on the British war potentialities. The entire Empire is now threatened on all sides and if Singapore falls, the Empire will be done.

No wonder Mr. Churchill while in Washington tried to convince Mr. Roosevelt that Britain must be saved at all costs, regardless of what happens to the United States. Mr. Churchill's effort, however, brought no result other than complete stoppage of Lend-Lease aid from the United States which gave Britain another serious blow. With America now engulfed by an all-out war in two oceans, the American people are in no mood to tolerate giving away weapons that America vitally needs. And it is part of Mr. Churchill's job to overcome this American attitude; namely, "my country first."

But he will have a tough time in his attempt to convince the American people that they must think of England first in their war effort. Mr. Churchill's arrival in Washington was not greeted with rousing cheers. It is hardly likely that the American people would greet with open arms the man who is chiefly responsible for dragging America into the tragic war of which the Americans never dreamed.

The American people who undoubtedly looked back to their good old days when Mr. Churchill came did not welcome the man who brought about the disaster. The other day President Roosevelt made a speech before the United States Congress. What he told the representatives of the American people was not exactly that one might call a happy tale. He demanded fifty-six billion more dollars for war expenses during the current fiscal year.

Fifty-six billion dollars—or more than one-half the entire national income will have to go to finance the totally unnecessary war which President Roosevelt and his followers have brought upon the people of the United States. The people of the United States who did not want this war must pay for it from their own pockets. This is not indeed a pleasant picture for the American worker and taxpayer. Fifty-six billion dollars are liable to become seventy-five and then ninety and then one hundred billion dollars before the fiscal year ends.

Greedy Churchill asks more and more from the United States. He surely would like to have Roosevelt send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific. But look at America! In six weeks after the outbreak of the war the United States Navy has been practically eliminated from the Pacific. Guam, Wake, and Midway have fallen to the Japanese, and the complete occupation of the Philippine Islands is only a matter of time. All of these are but wasteful sacrifices for British interests.

Now, Mr. Churchill has turned his wilful tactics to Australia, whose innocent soldiers have already sacrificed themselves for the sake of only British interests. While Australia is exerting its utmost to do what it believes is its duty toward the British Empire and while Australia is paying an exorbitant price to fulfil its loyalty, the British Prime Minister does not pay any attention to Australia's request. To be sure, the sacrifices demanded of and made by the Australian Government have provoked just indignation among the Australian people. They have finally awakened to the fact that, throughout British history, Australia was merely considered good enough to furnish man power to Britain in time of trouble.

No wonder Premier John Curtin finally spoke his mind, saying how disgusted he was with the British Empire which had ignored Australia's urgent request for help. Mr. Churchill who was informed of this news hurried to his home country by submarine in order to attend to the strained relations between Britain and Australia. It is problematical whether the British Empire is able to do anything for Australia's defense. If Mr. Churchill succeeds in spreading war to peaceful Australian territory, then Australia's destiny will be at the mercy of the Japanese Forces.

K. N.

Tokyo, January 24, 1942.

Catalogue of Japan's Old Arts

With a view to introducing Japanese fine arts overseas, an art catalogue entitled "The Emperor Shomu and The Shosoin Treasure House" was recently completed by Professor Yone Noguchi, poet and art critic.

This publication consists of two volumes showing about 150 of the most valuable pictures painted in the Asuka and Tenpyo periods—paintings preserved as national treasures in the Shosoin, Imperial Treasure House at Nara.

These pictures, all done in collotype printing, are accompanied by the professor's explanations in English. It appears that the idea of compiling the present work occurred to him when he saw some of the treasures of the Shosoin shown for the first time to the general public at the Imperial Household Museum at Ueno, Tokyo, 1940, which was the 2,600th Anniversary of the Enthronement of the First Emperor Jimmu.—Tourist & Travel News.

Britain's Last Stand

Japan-Burma Cultural Relations Traced; Historical Facts Spotlighted by Writer

By AMAR LAHIRI

Hitherto no constructive researches have been made either by Burma or by Japan to accurately probe into the date of the beginning of cultural intercourse between the two Buddhist nations. Consequently, inquisitive observers have been compelled to rely on Japan's past contacts with China, Thailand and India, and Burma's military incursions into the then Siam to trace the flow of Japan-Burma relations. However, accurate data are available regarding the growth of mutual intercourse which followed soon after the Meiji Restoration.

It is an admitted fact that when Japan, forsaking its seclusion policy, accepted international civilization aiming at the transformation of the State into a modern Power, its relation with Burma was stabilized through commerce resulting in the settlement of a number of Japanese. Those pioneer traders mostly settled down in Rangoon, the capital of Burma, while several others subsequently penetrated deep into Upper and Lower Burma as doctors, dentists, photographers, small traders and technicians. As a result, since the beginning of the second decade of the current century Japan took the initiative in maintaining commercial and professional cordiality with Burma, thereby giving the latter country an opportunity to assess the growing strides of Japanese industrialism.

Travel to India

In the past when Japan accepted Buddhism in the Asuka age and began to nationalize Asiatic art and culture during the Tang period following the pan-Oriental cultural renaissance activities in Chang-an (now Sian), a number of Japanese Buddhist priests began to travel to India either via the Continent of China or through the southern tip of Thailand. Long before the Japanese colony flourished in Ayuthiya as a sequel to the exploits of Yamada Nagamasa, the name of Yamato was known to Burma because of the Samurai virility shown during the Kamakura period to liquidate the invasion aim of Kublai Khan. The Tartar Emperor of China invaded Burma in 1277, four years before he launched his abortive military campaign against Japan.

When the hordes of Kublai Khan invaded Burma, the Burmese soldiery of the Pagan kingdom (1044-1287) stubbornly resisted the aggression, despite numerical inferiority and lack of arms. This Tartar invasion destroyed the Pagan culture, which was the greatest exposition of Burmese Buddhist civilization in the historical age, with the consequence that Burma began to nurse a revenge which remained burning for a long time. And when Kublai Khan met a dismal failure in his attempt to subdue the Kamakura Shogunate, the Burmese people began to evince a keen interest to solemnize contacts with that distant island nation. But the pressure of the Chinese and the devastating forages of what is known as the Great Shan Migration (1287-1552) gave the patriotic Burmans no tangible opportunity to regain the freedom of the country from the administrative domination of the Celestial Empire.

Intercourse Developed

Simultaneously with the establishment of the Toungoo dynasty (1531-1752) in Burma, the activities in the then Siam, particularly in Ayuthiya attracted the attention of the militarists of Toungoo. During this period the intercourse between Japan and Siam developed tremendously until the adoption of the closed door policy by the Tokugawa Shogunate. It is said that when Burma invaded Siam and Bayinnaung, by analogy called the Toyotomi Hideyoshi of Burma, successfully razed Ayuthiya, about 500 Samurai who were then in the service of the Siamese king fought with the Burmese soldiers, and on being defeated some of the survivors fled to the Kra region and it is believed settled down somewhere between the then Mergen (now Mergui) province and Lower Siam.

Therefore, it is presumed that contacts between the Burmans and the Japanese residents in Siam were made toward the second half of the 16th century and the latter greatly appreciated the chivalry of the Burmans, especially their technique in wielding battle Dahs (long swords) which somewhat resembled the Samurai swords. Even then no step was taken to establish direct relations either by the Shogunate or by the nationals of the two nations living in the Indo-China Peninsula. For that reason with the rigid enforcement of the policy of isolation by the Yedo regime no further opportunity was offered to bring about intimacy between the two countries.

Become Sword Instructors

Those who have trekked into extreme South Burma to seek information regarding Japan-Burma contacts toward the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the following century, are prone to believe that a number of Japanese Samurai after the completion of the Ayuthiya debacle by the Burmans settled down in the Kra-Mergen region and possibly became sword instructors to Burmese foot-soldiers.

The fact that during the governorship of the Siamese, Mergen was the storm-center of intrigues between the Burmans on the one side and the selfish officials of the Siamese court of King Phra Narai on the other. It is quite probable that a few European settlers in Siam who had Japanese wives traveled overland to seek comparative safety in Mergen. That is why certain travelers have opined that in Mergui area if proper investigation is conducted, remains of the exploits of Japanese sword-bearers will be found and the family lines of their descendants can be traced.

When some five years ago I personally inquired into the matter traveling throughout the extreme southern area of Burma which was one time the Mergen province of Thailand, I could not find any historical relics giving indications of Japanese activities. However, I found a number of Burmese names which struck me as the Burmese rendering of Japanese names. For example, I found a family living quite a distance from Mergui in a semi-jungle locality by the name of Maung Thaur. There I saw some dilapidated sword blades which appeared to be similar to the Samurai sword in design and construction.

Accurate Knowledge

Later on, I saw some villagers breaking the monotony of life by staging what appeared to me a sword dance to the accompaniment of drums and bamboo flutes. The postures of those dancers on two or three instances appeared to be the Samurai style of tackling an adversary. Moreover, I deduced that the family name of Maung Thaur must have been originally the name of someone by Momotaro, definitely a Japanese name. As the people living in jungle areas in Southern Tennaserim are somewhat migratory in nature, it is not possible to gain an accurate knowledge of their historic past within a short time.

Be that as it may, it is clear from these circumstantial evidences that during the latter part of the Toungoo dynasty certain Japanese swordsmen then serving with the army of the Siamese king must have traveled into Mergen province ultimately settling there, some turning officials and traders and some retaining their profession of the sword.

Gems of Truth

Nothing is more disgraceful than that an old man should have nothing to show to prove that he has lived long, except his years.—Seneca.

* * *

The mother of the useful art, is necessity; that of the fine arts, is luxury. —The former have intellect for their father; the latter, genius, which itself is a kind of luxury.—Schopenhauer.

* * *

Ambition is so powerful a passion in the human breast, that however high we reach we are never satisfied. —Machiavelli.

* * *

Let not thy table exceed the fourth part of the revenue: let thy provision be solid, and not far fetched, full of substance than art: be wisely frugal in thy preparation, and freely cheerful in thy entertainment: if thy guests be right, it is enough; if not, it is too much: too much is a vanity; enough is a feast.—Quarles.

* * *

Anger is as a stone cast into a wasp's nest.—Malabar Proverb.

The Wisdom of the East
Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius. 551 B.C.

SPIRITUAL FORCES

The power of spiritual forces in the Universe—how active it is everywhere! Invisible to the eyes and impalpable to the senses, it is inherent in all things, and nothing can escape its operation.

It is a fact that there are these forces which make men in all countries fast and purify themselves, and with solemnity of dress institute services of sacrifice and religious worship. Like the rush of mighty waters, the presence of unseen Powers is felt, sometimes above us, sometimes around us.

* * *

The ordinance of God is what we call the law of our being. To fulfill the law of our being is what we call the moral law. The moral law when reduced to a system is what we call religion.

Confucious remarked: "There was the emperor Shun. He was perhaps what may be considered a truly great intellect. Shun had a natural curiosity of mind, and he loved to inquire into near facts (literally, "near words," meaning here ordinary topics of conversation in everyday life). He looked upon evil merely as something negative; and he recognized only what was good as having a positive existence. Taking the two extremes of negative and positive, he applied the mean between the two extremes in his judgment, employment, and dealings with people.

"This was characteristic of Shun's great intellect."

* * *

THE FOOLISH

A man who is foolish, and yet is fond of using his own judgment; who is in humble circumstances, and yet is fond of assuming authority; who, while living in the present age, reverts to the ways of antiquity, such a man is one who will bring calamity upon himself.

* * *

LIFE OF THE MORAL MAN

The life of the moral man is plain and yet not unattractive; it is simple and yet full of grace; it is easy and yet methodical. He knows that accomplishment of great things consists in doing small things well. He knows that great effects are produced by small causes. He knows the evidence and reality of what cannot be perceived by the senses. Thus he is enabled to enter into the world of ideas and morals.

* * *

Men all say, "We are wise"; but when driven forward and taken in a net, a trap, or a pitfall, there is not one who knows how to find a way of escape. Men all say, "We are wise"; but in finding the true central clue and balance in their moral being (i.e., their normal, ordinary, true self) and following the line of conduct which is in accordance with it, they are not able to keep it for a round month.

* * *

PERSONAL CONDUCT

By attending to the cleanliness and purity of his person and to the propriety and dignity of his dress, and in every word and act permitting nothing which is contrary to good taste and decency, that is how one puts in order his personal conduct.

The capacity for knowledge of the inferior man is small and easily filled up; the intelligence of the superior man is deep and not easily satisfied.

* * *

THE TRUE SCHOLAR

When the opportunity of gain is presented to him, he thinks on virtue. He is reverent in sacrifice; in mourning, absorbed in the sorrow he should feel. He who cherishes love of comfort is not fit to be a scholar.

* * *

It matters not what you learn; but when you once learn a thing, you must never give it up until you have mastered it. It matters not what you inquire into; but when you inquire into a thing, you must never give it up until you have thoroughly understood it. It matters not what you try to think out; but when you once try to think out a thing, you must never give it up until you have got what you want. It matters not

(Continued on Page 4)

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,379 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942 Price 8 Sen

KLUANG AND AYERHITAM TAKEN IN BITTER DRIVE; ENEMY FORCES FLEEING

Two Strategic Strongholds in Johore State Fall Before Furious Onslaught of Imperial Forces

RETREATING BRITISH HEAVILY PRESSED

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 26.—Japanese Forces fighting their way along a main highway leading to Singapore, occupied the stronghold of Kluang, in central Johore, at dawn today, after fierce fighting lasting 30 hours against enemy troops defending the position.

Crack Japanese units are now in hot chase after the beaten enemy retreating toward an unspecified point.

Ayerhitam Also Taken

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 26.—Japanese Forces operating along the western coast captured Ayerhitam, about 12 miles southwest of Kluang, at dawn today after a crushing night attack last night.

The same forces are now sweeping toward an undisclosed point south of Ayerhitam.

Heart of D.E.I. Reached

Military and naval analysts, commenting on the Japanese landing at Balik Papan, on the eastern coast of Dutch Borneo, on January 24, today declared that the Japanese armed forces by this swift military masterstroke not only have seized control of the strategically important Java and Flores seas and the Macassar Straits but have placed themselves in the heart of the Dutch East Indies, from where they may strike in any direction.

Pointing out that the center of enemy military operations in southeastern Asia lies in Java and Sumatra, these same sources said the Japanese are now in a convenient position to undertake paralyzing operations aginst the nerve center of Allied operations.

When the Japanese Forces have succeeded in placing the Dutch East Indies under their domination, it will mean heavy, direct pressure on Australia as well as Japanese domination of all Allied troop shipments and seaborne trade in the south Pacific. they said.

The military and naval analysts added that further occupation of New Britain Island and other islands east of Dutch New Guinea will place the Japanese in an arc around Australia.

War Development Seen

Two main revelations made by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday were the landings made respectively at Balik Papan, Borneo, and at Kendari, Celebes, by contingents of the Imperial Forces to gain control of the key points in the Netherlands East Indies. This, on the other hand, is proving a positive threat to Australia which already has been suffering much from the fall of various points in the Bismarck Archipelago into the hands of Japanese and also from the approaching capitulation of Singapore.

The war situation at various points, as officially revealed Monday, are highlighted as follows:

MALAY SECTOR:—The enemy are now being closed in around the middle part of Johore, though the main force composed of Britons and Australians, are retreating south to Singapore to put up their last resistance there. The Imperial Forces pushing along the western coast of the peninsula headed east from Batu Pahat to occupy Kluang and Ayerhitam successively. There Australian units were recently encircled by the Japanese at a certain point to the north of Singapore. Things are ready now for the thrust at Singapore, the last seat of the enemy defense in the peninsula, by the Imperial Expeditionary Forces.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AREA:—Raids are being kept up by the Imperial Air Forces on various strategic points, causing heavy damage and exposing the northern entrance to Australia to great danger. The Imperial Forces which landed at Balik Papan and Kendari are enlarging their operations in the respective neighborhood. The landings are proving a positive menace to the enemy joint High Command located at Sourabaya in Java.

BURMA SECTOR:—As the result of the declaration of war by the Thai Gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

With the capture of Kluang and Ayerhitam on the Malay Peninsula by Imperial Forces, the final drive on Britain's stronghold at the top of the peninsula is ready to be unleashed.

Enemy Flee in Confusion

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 26.—Overwhelming Kluang and Ayerhitam in simultaneous blows this morning, Japanese Forces, on two main highways on the central Malayan front, are exerting such heavy pressure on retreating British troops that signs of another Dunkirk are becoming more evident as the enemy are pressed closer to the walls of Singapore.

British troops which are retreating in confusion with the Australians are being closely pursued by the Imperial Forces.

The next immediate objectives of the Japanese units which captured Kluang today are Rengam, Johore Bahru and Kulai. Japanese detachments which swept through Ayerhitam are now battering their way toward Simpang Rengam, after which the road converges with the second highway at Kulai. The main highway from Kulai to Singapore points directly at the heart of the British fortress.

Meanwhile, steadily closing in on Singapore from the east and west coasts of the Malay Peninsula, Japanese mechanized troops on the left and right flanks of the line are smashing forward under excellent morale.

The entire Japanese line on the Malay Peninsula from coast to coast extends less than 50 kilometers at the present time.

Rangoon Again Raided

Domei

UNNAMED BASE, January 26.—Squadrons of Japanese Army aircraft this morning again raided Rangoon and brought down four enemy planes for certain and six others, unconfirmed, in a fierce air duel against more than a dozen enemy aircraft patrolling over the city.

Jungle Advance Difficult

Malay jungle beauties wiped the sweat from the faces of Japanese soldiers during the recent landing operations on the east coast, says the Nichi Nichi in a series of amusing anecdotes. Moreover, these same soldiers crossed dangerous jungle rivers on the backs of crocodiles.

The Japanese soldiers thought all jungles were the same, but they found there were two kinds in Malaya—the highland and the lowland jungles. They found the highland jungles much easier to traverse, for the lowlands were often so swampy that the long poles they used to help themselves in crossing these marshy areas often sank out of sight when they rested their weight on them. Some of the swamps were covered with floating vegetation, much like large saucers in appearance, which enabled the soldiers to cross. However, many of them lost their balance on this precarious foothold, and plunged headlong into the water.

According to a foreign paper, continues the Nichi Nichi, the Japanese sol-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Internees, Now Comfortable in Kobe, Are Grateful for Considerate Treatment

Japanese soldiers are very strong, well disciplined and well trained. In fact, they are so strong that Americans admit they are no match for them in warfare.

Thus remarked American non-combatant internees, and proceeded to extoll Japanese hospitality rendered them first at Guam Island when Japan occupied it on December 12, and later at the Zentsuji internment camp at Shikoku, from where they arrived in Kobe Friday to be assigned to new quarters.

According to the Asahi, some of the 134 non-combatants left Zentsuji at night and arrived in Kobe early Friday morning. They were then taken to their new quarters by buses put at their disposal.

Bombarded by the reporter on their impression of Kobe, they unanimously declared the port city is beautiful, much prettier than their expectation. Questioned about the food served them, they stated they enjoyed very much breakfast that morning for they had soup, vegetable salad and boiled rice. One thing which they hoped for, of the authorities was that they be given strong coffee daily during their internment in Japan.

When questioned further on their opinions regarding Japan, one of the internees said off-hand:

"The Japanese Forces were too strong for the Americans. They were so strong that it was indeed in a twinkling that they landed on Guam. Treatment? We got the best and we have no kicks to make. In Guam and also on our way to Japan, the Japanese soldiers treated every one of us very cordially. It is wonderful that the Japanese soldiers, who are so strong and brave in fighting should be so kind and warm-hearted as they have treated us. We have nothing to say but thanks, and I assure you it's from the bottom of my heart. From what I have observed and experienced during my contact with the Japanese, I rather envy the Japanese children, who are born to be the nationals of such a great nation as Nippon."

One American, who simply could not refrain from talking was espied by the reporter. Brushing away his tears for the gratitude shown by the authorities, the affable and loquacious war prisoner said:

"I was surprised to see the Japanese women clad in beautiful clothes in spite of the fact that Japan has been waging a large-scale war for the past five years. I'm also impressed by the progress made by your lovely country and of the courtesy and etiquette observed everywhere. Japan is surely a great nation and I take my hat off to the brave soldiers. Their morale is unquestionable and they have been kind to us."

Talking to the other internees, the reporter came across W. H. Smith, who claims to have visited Japan several years ago.

"I came to Kobe about nine years ago as a member of the crew of a destroyer," he said. "I stayed here for two weeks, so I feel happy to revisit a city of dear memories. All I have got to say is that during our voyage here, the Japanese treated us very kind, and I only wish my compatriots in America know that."

Others interviewed all voiced in unison their high respect for the cordial treatment accorded them.

APPROVAL OF HUGE WAR BUDGET GIVEN AT LOWER HOUSE SESSION; EXPECT FAST ACTION BY PEERS

Total Expenditures for Conflict Top ¥47 Billions Since Start of China Affair

COMMITTEES OF BOTH HOUSES KEPT BUSY

With the approval of the gigantic war budget by the House of Representatives this afternoon, the total war expenditure since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937 will reach ¥47,128,567,000. As the bills were immediately submitted to the House of Peers by the House of Representatives, it is expected that the Upper House will approve them at its plenary session to be opened on Thursday, January 29. The war expenditures approved by the Imperial Diet at the past 72nd to 78th sessions amounted to ¥28,935,000,000 and as the amount demanded in the budget submitted to the present 79th session is ¥18,000,000,000 the total reaches ¥47,128,567,000 when such amounts paid out of the general account and the second reserve fund are added.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives opened its session at 10 a.m. this morning, and further interpellation was made on the Government policy by Ichiro Kono, Koa-domei, and Shigeru Ishisaka, Giin-domei. Also Shigeo Nishimura, Giin-domei, and Soichiro Kita, Giin-domei, questioned on the supplementary special war expenditure budget bill submitted to the House of Representatives by the House of Peers upon its approval.

In this morning's session, the Budget Committee completed its examination of the war budget bills, and resolved to approve them. The Lower House Committees on bond issue, rice control, southern development, national welfare bank, postal law, and national physical training met in the morning.

At 1 p.m. today, the House of Representatives opened its plenary session, and immediately listened to the report of the Budget Committee. The special war expenditure budget bills were then put to vote, and upon their unanimous approval, they were immediately referred to the House of Peers.

Then the Government explained to the House of Representatives the bill for revising the Law No. 84 of 1937 and the bill for revising the special war expenditure accounting law, and particularly the reason why these two bills had to be urgently submitted to the Diet in connection with the supplementary war budgets. The two bills were referred to the Committee on China Affair bond law.

The House of Peers held no plenary session today, but sessions of the committees on the wartime consulate court bill and the national savings association law bill, were held.

War Cost Shown

The special war expenditures have been approved or paid out in the past in the following manner (in ¥1,000):—

Paid out of General Accounts		517,406
Approved by 72nd Diet		2,022,671
Approved by 73rd Diet		4,850,000
Approved by 74th Diet		4,605,000
Approved by 75th Diet		4,460,000
Approved by 76th Diet	(1)	1,000,000
	(2)	4,880,000
Approved by 77th Diet		3,800,000
Approved by 78th Diet		2,800,000
Submitted to 79th Diet		18,000,000
Paid out of second reserve		74,690
Paid out of Treasury surplus		118,800
Total		47,128,567

INFORMATION BOARD PLANS FILMS TO ENHANCE MORALE

Picture Called 'Annihilation Campaign' to Be Released Soon in All Theaters

"The Annihilation Campaign in the Greater East Asia War," the first film of the "Warring Japan" series to be completed by the Board of Information which is filming pictures to enhance the national morale of the people in wartime, will be released soon.

At the beginning of the picture "The Annihilation Campaign," the causes of the War of Greater East Asia are historically reviewed in detail. The century-old exploitation in East Asia by the United States and Great Britain, the London Conference and the following Manchuria Incident and the China Affair all pass in review, vividly describing the evil influence of the United States and Great Britain who brought about the current War of Greater East Asia.

The national temperament and scenes at the time of the outbreak of the war and the spectacular war achievements attained by the Imperial Forces during the last month, climaxing in the fall of Manila, are depicted.

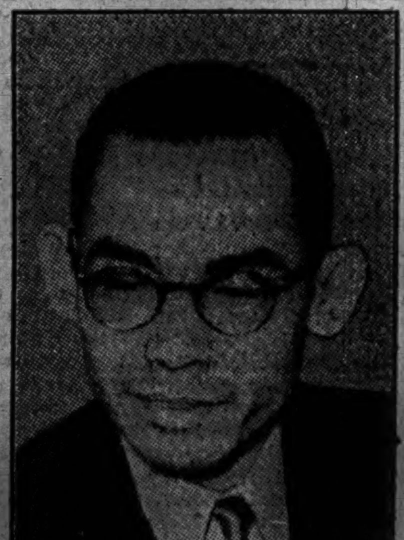
"The Annihilation Campaign" which is now being produced by the Nihon Eiga Sha (The Japan Moving Picture Company) will be released in Japan and also in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and will be followed by other pictures of the series.

The other pictures will include: The One Hundred Million People's Air Defense Camp, National Defense Industries, Living Instructions in Wartime, etc.

More to Pay Tax

According to the Government tax increase plan, the number of income tax payers will amount to 4,150,000, an increase by 1,300,000 compared with the present number of 2,840,000, it was revealed at the Lower House Tax Increase Committee meeting held January 26, reports Domei.

Explains Thai Move



Ambassador Direck

NEW ASIA

Ends Front Inspection

Domei

NANKING, January 26.—The press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China at 3 p.m. today, announced that General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, returned here on Saturday after inspecting the latest war situation in the Wuhan area as well as the taking over by Japanese Forces of enemy interests in Kiukiang and Hankow.

The Japanese Commander-in-Chief, interviewed by press representatives here this afternoon, stated in brief, as follows:

"The taking over by Japanese of enemy interests in Hankow and Kiukiang is well under way. Japanese operations in the southern regions are making good progress, but it should not be assumed that the Chungking regime will surrender easily by these drives progressing in Japan's favor.

"The Japanese Army authorities in China are now ready to intensify military activities to smash the remaining Chungking forces, in parallel with the operations staged in the southern regions.

"With complete unity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it is quite indispensible to accomplish the reconstruction of the southern areas as quickly as possible through military operations there."

Axis Envoys Visited

Domei

NANKING, January 26.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, this morning called on Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Nanking, and Francesco Maria Taliani, Italian Ambassador to Nanking.

Letters for Navy Men

Some 68,000 comfort letters written by pupils of girls' high schools and national schools in the capital were collected by representatives of the Marine Boy Scouts numbering 200 and brought to the Navy Ministry, Sunday, to be sent to Imperial Navy servicemen now fighting in the Pacific for construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

People in Overcrowded Singapore Suffer, As British Drink and Dance to Forget Woe

A remarkable tale of escape from the devil's island of Singapore was told to Nichi Nichi correspondents at Seremban on January 21 by an Indian chauffeur who had slipped through the British cordon round Singapore, and escaped at the risk of his life to the mainland. This Indian, Bharro by name, had been employed in the British army before his escape, but finding life unbearable in Singapore he had slipped out, and after many weary days, reached Malacca, from where he traveled to Seremban, a town in Negri Sembilan. Bharro gives an interesting eye-witness account of conditions in Singapore as they exist today, in the following narrative.

At the time of the outbreak of the war there had been only 800,000 people in Singapore, but with the continued success of the Japanese Forces, the number of refugees increased daily until the small island was literally submerged under a sea of fugitives. The population jumped within a few weeks from 800,000 to 1,500,000.

The stock of food was too small for this sudden increase, and hunger forced men to commit crimes. The British feared most the uprising of the common people against them, and they seemed more concerned about defending themselves against the people on the island of Singapore than against the enemy forces outside. Water was rationed, and under the blazing heat of the tropic sun, such conditions rendered lives of the people wretched indeed. Sickness increased daily, and there was nothing to counteract the spread of disease.

Rice and flour were not so difficult to obtain, but vegetables were as rare as diamonds. Even the hitherto vainglorious British women had no hesitation in exchanging their most prized perfumes and dresses for a handful of vegetables. Eggs which used to cost one cent each now cost 15 to 20 cents.

The bombings by the Japanese Air Force were terrific, and all the white men in Singapore are suffering from lack of sleep and jangled nerves. The Japanese airmen never attack the city of Singapore itself, but always concentrate their attention on the Seletar Naval Base in the northeast of the island. To watch the red flames spring up into the sky from the oil-tanks which had been hit at Seletar give the Singaporeans an exhilarating sense of joy.

The British officers and men spend their days in drinking, gambling, dancing and playing with women. The dance halls which had been shut down have been opened again, and Britishers can be seen flocking to such places like the New World Dance Hall, the Coconut Grove, etc. Perhaps they realize that the end is near, and they want to enjoy life as best as they can while they still have the chance.

Only the British women and children, however, are almost daily being transported to India or Sumatra. Not a single Japanese can be seen anywhere on the island. Nobody knows what has become of them. During the last Great War the German prisoners had been shut up on the island of Blukang Mati, off the northeast coast of Singapore, and it is not improbable that the Japanese are also being kept there at present.

WAR ENTRY FORCED, CLAIMS THAI ENVOY

U.S.-British Acts of Hostility Culminated in People's Resolution to Fight

CONVINCED OF VICTORY

Ambassador Tsubokami Explains Reasons for Thai Decision in Telephone Talk

Nai Direck Chayanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, commenting on Thailand's declaration of war on Sunday against the Anglo-American Powers, in a statement issued yesterday, declared that Thailand's move was not wholly unexpected as Britain and the United States actually had been warring against Thailand long before the latter's participation in the Greater East Asia War, reports Domei.

The Thai Ambassador said Britain and the United States had attempted to invade Thailand by dropping bombs in Thai territory and machine-gunning innocent civilians, which finally led "the 16,000,000 Thailanders, headed by Premier Pibula Songgram, to rise against the United States and Britain in cooperation, with the Japanese Forces."

"I am firmly convinced that the Thai-Japanese Forces, fighting for justice, will surely win," the Thai Ambassador concluded.

Thai Situation Described

Great Britain's successive challenges exhausted Thai patience and that country finally rose in arms. The whole nation, as one body, is cooperating with the Government for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. This is the true picture and description of Thailand which formally declared war against the United States and Great Britain Sunday noon according to Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok and Michio Hori, an Asahi correspondent in Bangkok as given over the international telephone on Monday to the Tokyo office of Asahi.

The conversation follows:

Tokyo: The whole nation at home expresses its heart-felt thanks for your efforts made from the time of the Japanese Forces' peaceful march into Thailand to its formal declaration of war upon the United States and Great Britain. Please give us a description of Thailand which bravely declared war.

Ambassador Tsubokami: The Thai formal declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain is a natural consequence in the light of the Defensive and Offensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand. However, the Japanese Forces' peaceful march into Thailand, the conclusion of the Defensive and Offensive Alliance and the war declaration came in a rapid succession. So, Premier Pibula Songgram had to take into consideration the nation's morale in choosing the time of the declaration of war. The capital, Bangkok, has been air-raided more than once. The combined forces of Great Britain and the United States have attacked that country 66 times from the land and air. I can say that there is a limit to everything. The same can be said of the Thailanders' patience, and they finally rose in arms. We Japanese think that it is a matter for congratulation that they rose in arms, for the sake of Thailand. We should support the country wholeheartedly in their decision and determination.

Tokyo: How about your life in Bangkok?

Ambassador: In the daytime it is

(Continued on Page 2)

23 SOVIET AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN FIGHT

German Planes in Mediterranean Bomb One Light Cruiser Off Coast of Tobruk

WAR RAGES ON EAST FRONT

Further Losses Inflicted on British in North Africa—Malta Again Hit

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—Twenty-three Soviet aircraft were destroyed by German action during the fighting yesterday, it was announced today. Of the total, 13 were shot down in air duels by the German air force.

German planes, in night attacks on England last night, badly damaged a vessel off the west coast of Pembroke and bombed a port on the southwest coast, the German High Command announced today.

On the North African front, German and Italian troops, pursued the beaten enemy troops over the Libyan desert, after inflicting heavy losses and captured 96 tanks, 38 guns and other booty, the communique said.

Meanwhile, in the Mediterranean, German planes bombed a light cruiser off Tobruk, while other formations carried out another raid on Malta.

British Ships Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—German fighter planes last night damaged a large freighter west of Pembroke, Wales, so severely that its loss is certain, while other German aircraft formations directed fierce attacks against harbors on the southwest coast of Britain, the High Command announced today.

Fierce fighting continues to rage along the entire eastern front, the communique said.

Referring to the fighting in North Africa, the communique said German and Italian forces have inflicted further heavy losses on routed British troops, capturing or destroying 96 tanks, 38 guns and numerous other war equipment.

In the Mediterranean, German fighter planes were said to have scored a direct bomb hit on a British light cruiser north of Tobruk, Libya.

German aircraft yesterday raided the island of Malta, blasting British hangars and grounded airplanes, the communique said. German pursuit planes were said to have shot down eight British machines in air combats over the island. No German warplanes were lost, it was said.

Italians Capture 96 Tanks

Domei

ROME, January 26.—Axis mechanized forces yesterday smashed strong British forces northeast of Agedabia, Libya, capturing or destroying 96 tanks, some of which were of recent American type, 38 cannons, as well as an enormous quantity of ammunition and other war equipment, the High Command announced today.

British losses during the last few days of fighting in North Africa have been extremely heavy, while Italian losses have been comparatively small, the communique said. From January 21 to 25, British losses have amounted to 118 cannons, 239 tanks and armored cars, 28 airplanes and over 1,000 prisoners.

Fierce sand storms in North Africa have prevented Axis aircraft from giving full support to Italian and German

(Continued on Page 2)

COMPROMISE MADE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Declaration Consisting of Three Articles Accepted by Members Of Conference

A compromise has been reached on the Rio conference, according to a report by the German News Agency.

A declaration consisting of three articles was adopted. Article one binds the American Republics to consider an aggressive action of a non-American State against one of them as an aggression directed against the whole Hemisphere. Article two underlines their solidarity and their obligation to help and protect each other till the effects of the said attack on the Hemisphere have disappeared. Article three recommends the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, because Japan attacked America while the other two declared war upon it. The American republics are to proceed in accordance with their own laws, their peculiar circumstances and their geographical position.

Article one and two are so formulated that they envisage a common action of the American States, in case American territory, i.e. territory belonging to the Western Hemisphere, is attacked. This has not yet been the case. Neither the Philippines, nor the Hawaiian Islands, nor the United States bases on Guam, Wake and Midway can be considered as territory belonging to the Western Hemisphere.

Discussions chiefly centered around article three. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles' aim was to induce the South American republics to declare war upon the Axis. When the North Americans realized that this objective could not be reached, they urged the unconditional severance of diplomatic relations.

Article three, as it was finally adopted, shows that the resolution falls short of the aim. Instead, it contains a number of most important reservations. How they will work out in practice cannot yet be foreseen. It seems, however, that the rupture of diplomatic relations will be left to the discretion of each State. Within certain limits, the liberty of action of the South American countries is thus preserved.

In practice, that means that in Chile for instance, elections for the Presidency will have to take place before the Government can come to a definite decision. In Argentina, the parliament will have to be heard on this issue. The phrase in the resolution, "peculiar circumstances" as prevailing in the South American countries may be given varied interpretations. The introduction of this term can hardly mean anything else than that those whose hands are tied already cannot claim any liberty of action with regard to their relations with the Axis. "Geographical situation" allows of a great variety of interpretations. It may mean that a country like Chile, possessing extended, unprotected coasts on the Pacific, cannot be expected to sever diplomatic relations with Japan, the strongest naval power in the Pacific. On the other hand, "geographic position" can also mean that countries like Ecuador ought to take their proximity to the United States into account.

Thus the situation, created by the Rio declaration, is not altogether clear. It would therefore be premature to talk of the victory of one or the other group. Only the future can show to what extent the sovereignty of the South American countries has been preserved or limited. It cannot be assumed either that North American diplomacy will now remain inactive. Increased pressure will be felt in all South American capitals and efforts will be made to interpret article three in a way palatable to the American interests. A war of nerves, carried on with all the ruthless means of the North Americans, may be expected. The fight for South America's liberty will be continued.

Kluang and Ayerhitam Taken in Bitter Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

diers crossed the Pahang River together with the crocodiles that infested it. Some of the soldiers thought they could discern the figure of the sacred white rabbit of Japanese mythology sitting on one of the crocodiles' backs, but on approaching closer they saw that what they imagined to be the eyes of the rabbit glowing red in the gloom were only the eyes of the crocodile which was swimming with only its eyes above the water.

Near Temerloh, a tribe of the so-called man-eating Sakais greeted the approach of the Japanese Forces, and the belles of the tribe condescended to wipe the sweat from the faces of the soldiers, who must have considered the procedure more an ordeal than a pleasure.

Goats Are Made 'Goats'

The jungles were menaced with death for the enemy had mined all the trails before they had retreated. The sappers of the Imperial Army had to rely more on intuition than on anything else in the discovery of these mines, and accidents were not infrequent. At such times the Japanese soldiers utilized jungle goats as mine-discoverers. Driven from behind by the soldiers, the goats scampered hither and yon, their hoofs catching on the cunning trip-wires laid by the enemy, and detonating the mines meant for the pursuing army.

Cars and bicycles were utilized by the Japanese Forces in their operations, but in the depths of the jungle such vehicles could not be used. They had to be discarded, much to the regret of the soldiers some of whom jokingly remarked that if all the discarded cars and bicycles could be taken to Japan they would immediately fetch a fortune. In the jungles of Malaya, therefore, there are hundreds of cars and thousands of bicycles discarded amidst the tangled undergrowth of the forest—objects of curiosity among the monkeys.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, January 27

YOMIURI—Thailand Declares War on United States and Britain
CHUGAI SHOGYO—War Declaration by Thailand
HOCHI—Thailand Declares War on America and Britain
ASAHI—Imperial Forces Dominate Entire South Pacific

Thailand Declares War On United States and Britain

YOMIURI

Declaring war on the United States and Britain, the Thai Government ordered its several hundred thousand troops to advance, its main force launching immediate action against Burma. Simultaneously with the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the Bangkok Government accepted the request of Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and willingly recognized the passage of Imperial Forces through its land, which was followed by the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai Offensive and Defensive Agreement. Employing intimidatory and appeasing policies side by side, the United States and Britain tried to constrict their advance posts in Thailand. But as soon as their plot failed to materialize due to the awakening of Thailand, they attempted armed invasion of that country and bombed cities unlawfully. It is only proper that Thailand has decided to fight against the United States and Britain by forming a joint front with this country because of the existing offensive and defensive agreement as well as for the defense of its own nation. The step taken by the country was a timely one.

Chungking, which has concluded a military alliance with Britain, massed over 200,000 troops in the northern Burma border trying to invade Thailand in concert with the British forces and, hoping, if possible, to disturb the rear of the Imperial Forces operating in Malaya. Due to the swift advance of our forces, their plot was frustrated. Not only that, but the Imperial Forces launched their advance into Burma penetrating the Thai-Burma border and carried key strategic points in that country one after another. The Thai Army has now advanced to the northern part of Burma. Thus, the blow dealt to Chungking must be said as quite fatal.

Frankly speaking, the existence of the Burma route has been one of the basic causes for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which we can never forget. Should this route be overthrown, Chungking will completely be isolated from the United States and Britain and its collapse will become only a matter of time. Thus the settlement of the China Affair has steadily been accelerated.

However, we harbor no hostile intention whatsoever toward the over 15,000,000 people of Burma. We are staging a war of justice in order to expel British influences which suppressed the people of Burma and exploited rich resources in that country for the past century. In this connection, Premier Hideki Tojo declared the liberation of Burma at the Imperial Diet session recently. Leaders of Burma have been constantly fighting for the independence of their country for the past 70 years. Bloodshed by these pioneers has been prevented from bearing fruit because of the merciless British oppression. The Japanese advance in that country will enable the materialization of these Burmese leaders' aspirations. We believe the Burmans, who have keen racial consciousness, fully realize the significance of the current war and will not remain idle at this great turning point of history.

Racial independence, which requires shattering of Anglo-American fetters, cannot be achieved by remaining idle. The rise of Thailand signifies its determination for the above purpose, which, we believe, has given great stimulation to other East Asian countries. We wish to pay our great respect to the courage and clear judgment of Thailand.

War Declaration by Thailand

CHUGAI SHOGYO

It is the natural consequence of the Japanese-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance that Thailand declared war on the United States and Britain. Although we believe the Thai Government had made up their mind on this score, the repeated invasions and bombings by the Anglo-American forces in Thailand undoubtedly made it declare war sooner.

Thailand's war declaration against the United States and Britain was made at a pertinent time, particularly in view of the fact that the fate of Singapore is now hanging in the balance and the powerful advance into Burma of the Imperial Forces. At noon of January 25, Thailand abandoned its negative attitude and launched a positive offensive against the common enemy in cooperation with the Imperial Forces. Because of close Japanese-Thai collaboration, the occupation of Burma will be realized before long.

Although the Japanese-Thai relation can be traced historically and their friendship has been traditionally cordial, British influences in that country had also been quite strong. Therefore there had been some doubt as to the attitude of Thailand before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Due to the far-sightedness and clear judgment of the leading statemen of Thailand, the Government boldly rejected Anglo-American maneuverings and, firmly upholding its conviction, has been cooperating as a participant for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for which we wish to pay our high tribute.

Thailand Declares War On America and Britain

HOCHI

The declaration of War by Thailand on America and Great Britain bears great significance when it is borne in mind that Thailand itself is one of the many countries in East Asia. Thus, it will help to awaken the East Asiatic races to their true status and rouse these races to action.

Thailand's participation in this war will deal a telling blow to the Anglo-American Powers at this stage when they have suffered irrecoverable reverses at every encounter with Japanese Forces.

The Anglo-Saxon Powers have not had a day of peace since the beginning of the Greater East Asia War. Especially at this time when the English forces have been cornered at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, breathing their last, and while in Burma the strategic port of Tavoy has been taken and the important port of Moulmein is about to fall. Thailand's participation with Japanese Forces will mean an end to British Imperialism in East Asia.

Britain sought to intimidate Thailand by twice blindly bombing Bangkok and by massing Chungking troops on the frontier of Burma. Britain endeavored to show Thailand its might and thus frighten Thailand from siding with the Japanese. But, sad to say, all of Britain's painstaking efforts came to naught. Britain relied on the Shan Mountain ranges which divides Burma from Thailand, to stem the Japanese drives, but it has already been crossed by Imperial Forces. With one accord the thousands of Thai troops will now march with the Japanese. England will have to deal with the combined strength of these two armies.

Various nations in East Asia must learn a lesson from the action taken by Thailand. As the true objective of the War of Greater East Asia is the liberation of East Asia from the Anglo-American oppression and exploitation, all nations and peoples in East Asia must collaborate with us for the fulfillment of this purpose. Although there is a great difference between the attitudes of Thailand and Chungking, we believe all wise Chinese people are desirous of following the footsteps of the former.

Previous battles have shown that Britain has not had the strength to even meet the forces of one, therefore, it is obvious what will be the end of the British troops in Burma.

The spontaneous participation of Thailand in this war for the emancipation of the East Asiatic races from Anglo-American exploitation will further strengthen Japanese-Thai friendship. Thailand has now stated in plain words its resolute determination to cooperate with Japan in the creation of a new order in East Asia and drive out from this Asiatic sphere all semblance of Anglo-American interference.

Imperial Forces Dominate Entire South Pacific

ASAHI

With our military operations being expanded steadily on the southern front, the Imperial naval units at daybreak on January 23 landed on Rabaul, New Britain Island, and Kavieng, New Ireland, of Bismark Archipelago. Close on the heels of the above landings, the special landing party succeeded on the following day in the landing on Balik Papan, Borneo, and has been carrying on mopping up operations there. The occupation of the two islands in the Bismark Archipelago is extremely significant for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Bismark Archipelago formerly belonged to Germany, but, as the result of the Versailles Peace Conference, it was placed under Australian mandate together with the northeastern part of New Guinea. The archipelago, among various islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, has occupied an important position politically and strategically. It is for this reason that Australia has established an air base in Rabaul as an outpost for its anti-Japanese operation. The United States had also made it a connecting point with Hawaii, Australia and Singapore and tried to halt the military operations of the Imperial Forces in the current war.

With these key strategic points falling into the hands of the Imperial Forces one after another, the entire Southern Pacific Ocean has virtually been brought under Japanese domination. With Australia and New Zealand, last defense positions for the Anglo-American forces, now exposed to our bombings, the sphere of their military operations has been narrowed down steadily.

The amazingly speedy operations of the Imperial Forces have sealed completely the enemy activities and the entire Southern Pacific has been brought under control. Swift operations being carried out in the Bismark Archipelago signify long strides being made by our forces toward final victory.

ITALIAN STOCKYARDS ARE WELL-SUPPLIED

Report Given of Economic Conditions in Europe Reveals Many Achievements

Transocean

BERLIN, January 19.—The increase of cattle in Italy during the 18 months of war, which was officially made known in Italy in the course of an economic week ending January 18, was declared as being in striking and significant contrast to the strong reduction of British cattle.

Leading men of the Continental European Food Industry thereby referred to the renewed curtailment of food rations in Britain, which were explained by the British Minister of Food, Lord Woolton, as having been caused by the growing shortage of bottoms in connection with the war in East Asia.

Much attention was paid to the report on the Turkish olive harvest which is estimated at 40—50,000,000 kilograms, whereof about 25—30,000,000 are at disposal for export.

In the course of this economic week, it was announced that the acreage for cultivation of potatoes in Germany would be increased this year by 625,000 acres. Sweden is reported to have achieved good results with the use of pine brushwood instead of straw as fodder for cows. Milk from those cows was unobjectionable, while butter made therefrom had a peculiar flavor of pine.

Denmark made known its cultivation program for oil seeds and thread plants. The entire petroleum region of the former Polish State including Galicia has now been united under German administration. During the past half year there already had been a considerable increase of petroleum. The Hungarian Government also has taken over administration of the works of the former Hungarian-American Petroleum Company.

For the purpose of safeguarding coal output in the Serbian mines, the Serbian Home Ministry has introduced compulsory labor service in this industry, applicable as well to all workmen who formerly worked in mines for only four months.

Much interest was aroused this week by plans of the Hungarian Ministry of Industries to revive ore mining in Transylvania, which formerly, apart from copper, lead and zinc, had annually produced 700-800 kilograms of gold and about 7,000 kilograms of silver.

The reopening of the old Spanish copper mines near Andujar likewise indicated a further strengthening of the Continental European raw material basis.

Heavy industry circles paid much attention to the announcement of the formation of a new company in the Rumanian mining industry. This new company, known as "Sonafer," will exploit the natural gas deposits in Transylvania for Rumanian iron foundries.

Other items of interest during this week under consideration were the intention of the Croatian Government to construct a canal from the Danube to the Adriatic Sea from Vakovar to Susak, the introduction on a large scale of wood-gas for driving motor-cars in Sudeten district, former Polish regions and particularly in Warsaw.

In the course of this economic week, the German-Swedish Shipping Agreement was extended another year.

Heart of Dutch Indies Reached by Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

[illegible] on the United States and Britain, several contingents of the Thai Army, in close cooperation with the Japanese Forces crossed the Thai-Burmese border Sunday morning. Hard pressed by the onrush of the Imperial Forces, the enemy at Moulmein have started evacuation, a foreign telegram reveals.

Rich in Petroleum

"Balik Papan, where the Japanese Forces landed last Saturday, is literally a city of petroleum. Even on the sea-surface so much oil is floating that the captain of a ship cautions passengers not to smoke on the deck when the vessel enters Balik Papan Bay," says Momotaro Nakamura, who had been managing a rubber factory in Banjermasin, the capital of Borneo for 20 years, to a Hochi reporter in describing conditions at the Dutch Borneo port, where Japanese troops recently landed.

"Balik Papan is the best port of all in Borneo. In the vicinity of the city there are numerous oil-wells and the oil overflowing spreads into the bay. So much so, that the passengers of ships, incoming and outgoing, are warned not to smoke on deck for fear that the petrol on the sea may take fire.

"About a mile east of the city, stands a large-scale oil refinery of the Dutch BPM Oil Company. The same company produces 5,000 tons of gasoline a day from crude petroleum brought through an iron pipe from the oil-wells 30 miles in the north. The production was all exported to the United States. The residents are well-off because they can gain comparatively large wages from the oil companies. Dutch residents in Balik Papan number about 200.

"Japanese residents amounted to 30, though at present most of them have evacuated to Japan Proper. The Japanese whale-boats used to drop in at this port to take on foodstuffs and crude oil. The climate there is not so bad but as the locality has scanty water supply, our troops may be suffering in this respect."

23 Soviet Aircraft Destroyed in Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

land operations during the last few days, the communique said.

Italian forces were said to have landed another large contingent of troops at Libya, North Africa, despite persistent British attacks. Only one transport ship of the convoy has been sunk, the communique said, adding that all the Italian troops on board the vessel had been transferred safely to escorting destroyers.

Axis aircraft blasted the British air and naval base at Malta with bombs of all calibers, causing large fires and damages, the communique said.

Axis Operations Well-Timed

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 26.—The coordination of war efforts of the Powers of the Tripartite Pact which was again strengthened by the military pact, recently signed in Berlin, was the occasion for the military correspondent of the paper "Hoja del Lunes," a mouthpiece of the Spanish General Staff to deal with the correlation of events on the various fronts in the Pacific, in Africa and on the eastern front.

The correspondent said: The operations of the Japanese in the Pacific area are by no means independent of the war efforts of the other two Axis Powers, particularly with regard to the time factor.

On the Eastern front the entire Soviet front is being engaged in military operation such that it is impossible for the Soviet Union to declare war on Japan.

On the other hand, the Axis Powers in North Africa annihilated the best British motorized units which, had they not been needed in Cyrenaica, might well have been dispatched for the defense of Singapore and the Malay Peninsula. The battle of Europe has had its repercussions in East Asia too.

Japan Finishes U.S. Navy

Moreover, in the Pacific, the Anglo-American naval forces have been taken care of by the Japanese and thus prevented from coming to the Atlantic. Hence the Japanese operations must not be viewed as isolated actions. Japan, as its first objective and as a prerequisite for an even more expanded warfare in the future, is trying to secure supply bases in the Philippines, in Malacca and in the Dutch East Indies and, by attacking Rangoon, at the same time, endeavors to isolate Chungking. It was certainly most significant that Great Britain had to accept Chiang Kai-shek's offer to send 250,000 men for a flank attack against Thailand. However, planning only during wartime is not sufficient. Plans have to be carried out calling for an efficient organization as well as an efficiently equipped and well-trained army. Since these prerequisites are lacking on the side of the adversaries of the Axis Powers, Japan has been in a position of taking the initiative and making a thrust against Rangoon, thus nearing India and menacing Chiang Kai-shek's supply lines, which fact probably will have certain repercussions on the relations between Chungking, China and Japan.

The military correspondent then asks: "Will it be possible for the Powers of the Tripartite Pact to cooperate strategically on the same line as they are now cooperating with regard to the time element?" He arrives at the conclusion that this will eventually be possible although at the present the theaters of war as well as the armies operating in these areas are still separated by vast distances. He bases his opinion on the statement made by Admiral Suetsugu who recently declared that the Indian Ocean will be the place where the German, Italian and Japanese Forces will join hands.

In conclusion, the military correspondent writes that one should not think that Japan is only making its present attack against Burma merely with the aim of capturing Chiang Kai-shek's supply lines but that it is definitely trying to gain a foothold in India. On the other hand nobody could tell what aims Germany has in the Near East with the possible employment of forces drawn from the Eastern front, he concluded.

昭和十七年一月二十七日

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Tsai Assumes Chairmanship

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 16.—Tsai Pei, newly-appointed Chairman of the National Foodstuffs Control Commission assumed his office at 2 p.m. today. He arrived at the premises of the Commission in company with Chang Hsin-pu, Substantive Member of the Standing Committee and several other subordinate officials. A large number of distinguished visitors called on Tsai Pei today to offer him congratulations.

Argentinian Recruits Held

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—The Argentine Government has published a law providing for the retention in the army of recruits of the 1920 class for a further three months, until March 31. The reason given is that the 1921 class has not been sufficiently trained to protect the country in the present international situation.

Reval School to Reopen

Transocean

REVAL, January 18.—Instructions at the Technical High School at Reval, Estonia, which have been interrupted since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, will be resumed on January 31, it was announced today. So far 200 Estonian students have reported at the school. Dorpat University will also resume instructions at the end of this month.

CALCUTTA CIVILIANS BEGIN MASS EXODUS

600,000 Already Out of Indian City—Worried by Japan's Move in Burma

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Civilians totaling 600,000 have been evacuated from Calcutta during the period from December 13, 1941, to January 20, this year, according to a Reuters' report from Calcutta received here today.

Facilities to evacuate 100,000 civilians a day are under study, the Superintendent Bureau of the East Indian Railways, revealed, the report stated.

Smashing Japanese drives into Burma have aroused the civilians of Calcutta paving the way for massed exodus from that city, Reuters said.

Japan's Air Force Belittled

The London Times, in an article entitled Japan's Air Arm, recently declared, "Japan has surrounded its air force with a veil of secrecy, but it is to be regarded as mediocre when judged by Western standards, and is much smaller than that of Germany, Britain, Russia and the United States, reports Domei.

"Moreover," the Times continued, "Japan has few, if any, aircraft which would compare favorably in performance with those being produced in all those countries. Air crew training facilities appear to be limited, while aircraft construction is hampered by difficulty in obtaining adequate raw materials.

"The output of the oil refineries isn't enough to maintain a large air force in a protracted war, hence, Japan's anxiety for a trade agreement with the Netherlands East Indies."

Turning to the defense of Singapore, the article continued:

"The defenses of Singapore have long since been prepared to meet all eventualities. Not only has civil defense been gradually brought to a state of perfection but in recent months there have been steady reinforcements for all three fighting services. A large convoy arrived only recently from Australia.

"In spite of difficulties caused by building houses in an open style to aid ventilation, blackout trials have proved satisfactory. Protective walls have been built outside public buildings, which incidentally, afford makeshift shelters for pedestrians caught in the street, a medical service has been set up and there is a complete A.R.P. organization in Penang and Malacca as well as in the Malay States. Mobile anti-aircraft batteries and searchlights are ready to supplement the normal ground defenses, which include batteries of the Hongkong and Singapore Royal Artillery.

"Before Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham left England to become commander-in-chief in East Asia, the Prime Minister promised that there would be 'a steady flow of men and munitions to the East Asia Command.'

"Since that time, ground and civil defenses and military and naval strength have been developed and there has been a large increase in the strength of the British air forces stationed in the Malay States.

"The R.A.F. has American Buffalo and British Blenheim fighters, American Hudson and Maryland bombers, Blenheim bombers, American PBY and Catalina flying-boats and a variety of reconnaissance machines.

"The Royal Australian Air Force, equipped with modern fighters, bombers and long-range Sunderland flying-boats, has been in Malaya long enough to establish formidable bases."

England Sends S.O.S. for Typhus Vaccine To International Red Cross at Geneva

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 17.—The British Red Cross has addressed an urgent appeal to the International Red Cross at Geneva for all available typhus vaccine.

It has also asked to be supplied with the most recent literature on the treatment and prevention of exanthematic typhus.

The telegram further enquired whether, if the International Red Cross should succeed in acquiring supplies of the vaccine from abroad, they could be stored in the Sero-Therapeutic Institute in Switzerland for speedy delivery to England when called for.

The London appeal, revealed in Stockholm today, confirms rumors emanating from London in the past three weeks that a typhus epidemic is spreading in England, particularly in the regions devastated by last year's German air raids on London and the Midlands, where even today hundreds of thousands are probably living in emergency lodgings.

These same regions were ravaged last year by a grippe epidemic.

The great number of persons down with typhus, and the still greater number of suspects who have to be treated, have practically exhausted the supply of vaccine in England, so that the British Red Cross is now compelled to ask the International Red Cross for assistance.

FANS SURPRISED TO HEAR MINANO-GAWA IS RETIRING

Futabayama Regrets Grand Champion of West Camp Is Giving Up Wrestling

Sumo fans, or the Japanese wrestling, were shocked as Grand Champion Minano-gawa, announced Monday his retirement due to neuralgia.

Grand Champion Minano-gawa first entered the sumo ring 14 years ago and was promoted to the rank of Yokozuna six years ago. He was respected by all wrestlers for his skill and sportsmanship. In his last tournament from January 11 to 25, he lived up to his name as the head champion of the West team.

At the report of Minano-gawa's retirement, Futabayama, the head champion of the East team, who had been a good match to Minano-gawa, told the Asahi:

"I found an equal in Minano-gawa. He was rather active during the first half of the January matches but his ailment began to assert itself in the latter half. I couldn't help feeling sorry for him.

TOKYO CITY TO TAKE OVER ALL PRIVATE BUSES, TRAMS

Amalgamation of Transportation Facilities by Municipality Expected Next Month

All private-managed tramways and bus companies in Tokyo are due to be incorporated into the Tokyo Municipality tram and bus services from February 1, it was announced by the Municipality, Monday.

According to the new plan, three private tram lines including Oji line, and Joto line and seven bus services, including Ao-bus, Ki-bus and Joto-bus are to be amalgamated with the municipal services.

The tram-car fare remains at seven sen as before, including the newly-annexed line and for bus service the fare-system of the municipal bus is to be adopted, that is, from five sen to 25 sen according to distance.

All tickets issued by the private companies are due to become null and void, so those who possess unused coupon tickets are requested to have them changed for municipal service tickets by the end of March.

Wafd Party Meets

Transocean

ISTANBUL, January 18.—The Wafd Party held an important meeting in Alexandria, according to Cairo reports received here. The leader of the Party, Nahas Pasha, while refusing to reveal details of the meeting, reiterated that the Wafd Party would continue to oppose the present Egyptian Government.

Garrison Headquarters

Transocean

NANKING, January 18.—A Chinese garrison headquarters has been established in Nanking. General Li Shu-yih will be in command, and the chief of police, Su Chen-deh, second in command.

BRITISHER NOW GLAD TO BECOME JAPANESE

Long-Cherished Desire for Japanese Nationality Granted To Willis, Now Uri

Fulfilling his long cherished desire, Albert Willis, 65, of British nationality, became a naturalized Japanese taking the name, of Yuhei Uri, and is humming with pride and joy to have become a Japanese subject.

His father, the late William Willis, graduated from Edinburgh University; and coming to Japan in the early days of the Meiji era as a medical officer of the British Embassy, he contributed much toward the improvement of medical science in Japan, which, at that time, was considerably behind that of western countries. He later married a daughter of a samurai of the Kagoshima clan.

Mr. Uri lost his father when he was only a child and subsequently, went to London where he attended college. Following his graduation, he went to Australia, New Zealand, Malaya and other parts of the world as an employe of a large company, but could not forget Japan, the land where he spent his childhood days, and returned to this country later on.

He married a Japanese, Kiku Hirata, and has three children by her, one of whom is now fighting at the China front. Interviewed by a reporter at his residence on January 26, Mr. Uri stated that since his mother was a Japanese, Japanese blood is flowing in his veins and that consequently, he knows what the Yamato spirit really is.

"I am very happy indeed to have become a full-fledged Japanese," Mr. Uri continued, "but I am unhappy in a way for my mother who passed away in Tokyo four years ago, did not live to see me become a full-fledged Japanese and share the joy with me. My son, who registered under my wife's maiden name, is now serving the State by taking part in the holy war. I feel confident that he is discharging his duties with a firm and self-sacrificing determination which is the characteristic of a Japanese soldier."

Mr. Uri went on to describe the British tyranny in Singapore, Malaya, Australia and New Zealand as he had seen them for himself during his sojourn in these countries and stressed the holiness of the War of Greater East Asia, concluding that he is praying from the bottom of his heart for the ultimate victory of the Japanese Forces.

War Entry Forced, Claims Thai Envoy

(Continued From Page 1)

very hot. But I am quite healthy and attend to my job every day. The broadcast of "Sumo," the other day, was very interesting and seemed to me to indicate the Japanese nation's high spirit.

Tokyo: As Ambassador Tsubokami told us just now, it is natural that Thailand declared war upon the common enemy of East Asia, in view of our alliance. But how is the nation feeling? Is there any indication of excitement?

Correspondent: Thailanders are high spirited. Students of both sexes are volunteering their services.

Tokyo: Give us a description of fading British and American influence there.

Correspondent: Most of the United States and British nationals fled with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. But those who failed to do so are now being interned.

Tokyo: What are the movements of British Minister Crosby and the American Minister?

Correspondent: Although a rumor was rampant that Crosby fled from the country, it was not true. The British and American Ministers are confined in the compounds of the legations and Thai soldiers are watching the buildings.

Tokyo: At this time last year, Thai troops were fighting gallantly on the French Indo-China border. Are they fighting bravely this time too?

Correspondent: Thai troops are fighting with the same bravery as last year in close cooperation with the Imperial Forces operating in Burma.

Tokyo: Is there any remarkable sign of increasing friendship between Japan and Thailand after the declaration of war against the common enemy?

Correspondent: The sentiment that the two countries must cooperate more closely is mounting more and more.

Tokyo: What are the movements of pro-British elements?

Correspondent: All have disappeared. Even a high Government official who was regarded as pro-British was obliged to leave his position and leading members of Free Thailand, an anti-Japanese organization, have been arrested.

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